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FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1955

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Column One
BY
David Courtney

WAR before 1960 is almost impossible. It says so in the papers. We are not yet civilized enough for the papers to be able to say, quite simply: war is impossible; and not yet frightened enough of the thermo-nuclear horror to say it. We shall be one day, that few who are left to contemplate the contaminated world: or is that too hopeful? It seems almost blasphemous to be cynical about the human race when it is threatened with those post-1960 terrors. Anyway, according to the military planners of Washington and NATO Headquarters no one will be ready to make thermo-nuclear war until 1960 and that gives us a good five years to live and make merry; at any rate to be hopeful; at the very least to co-exist.

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WE may, of course have sense enough to use the five years in efforts to extend zero hour from 1960 to, say, 1970. Fifteen years are not very long and we have a right to them, and during that time, as those who are children now grow to be men and women, we and they — the children growing up to be men and women — may be able to come to the decision that war is, indeed, impossible: quite simply that. It is surprising, when you come to think of it, that we have not come to that decision long ago, all of us — Russians, Americans, Koreans, British, Israelis, Chinese, Arabs: everyone with a ha'porth of wit.

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THE odd thing is that most responsible people, including the political leaders and the military planners of Washington and NATO Headquarters and, very likely, those of Moscow as well, seem to realize that thermo-nuclear war would be multitudinously disastrous and probably indecisive. What is odd is not the realization of this evident fact but that in spite of it nations go on steadily, exhaustingly preparing for it. Whoever heard of anyone in his senses going to all that trouble to bring about sure calamity for himself and his family and good friends as well as for those whose habits and ways of life are distasteful to him?

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THERE was a time, not so very long ago, when it was said that war contributed to a nation's virility and that a warlike nation was a manly nation. The Romans used to think that way and Horace wrote that it was sweet to die for one's country. No one can possibly talk like that today, not even the Germans. The hydrogen-bomb would leave precious little of any nation's manliness over. Soldiering would be utterly inglorious. It would be a matter of dodging the enemy's long-distance thermo-nuclear or atomic armaments and moving in to occupy contaminated areas in which life had been brought low, possibly "vapourized," by weapons discharged from many miles behind whatever in such warfare would pass for "lines." As for its being sweet to die for one's country, that can never be true in the deadly squalor of a modern war or in conditions where, for the most part, it is the soldier's wife and children who are most likely to die and his home, not his billet, that is most likely to be destroyed.

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IT may not come to that. The world is not populated by madmen. For my part I share the opinion that modern weapons of war have reached the stage where they have become a deterrent rather than encouragement even to the side that holds most of them. That opinion falls short of the belief that there will not be war because if the world is not populated by madmen there are madmen enough, like the Italian lunatic who threw grenades into a crowded cinema the other day, who are ready for one reason or another to risk thermo-nuclear world war by action planned on a limited infantry and TNT plane. For that reason, then, if for no other, the great Powers who hold the devilish weapons in their remote and heavily-guarded arsenals, owe it to themselves and the rest of the world and above all to the future of humanity to see that these "limited" actions do not take place. War cannot be limited by design. It can only be limited by defeat; and the longer it takes to bring about the defeat of the one side or the other the greater the risk of unlimited war.

Jerusalem, January 14.

Menderes Sees 'New Era' In Middle East Relations

Turco-Iraqi Defence Pact Proposed

BAGHDAD, Thursday. — The Turkish Premier, Mr. Adnan Menderes, declared today that the proposed Turco-Iraqi defence pact as announced here jointly late yesterday would launch "a new era in Middle East relations." He stated his conviction that "we are on the eve of fruitful developments."

The Iraqi Premier, Nuri e-Said announced that he had consulted with six former Premiers on relations with the neighbouring countries, especially Turkey. This was in line with the promise he had given Parliament not to commit Iraq on her foreign relations before consulting elder statesmen.

The joint communique stated that the two countries will conclude a defence treaty against aggression as soon as possible. It was said that at the end of negotiations between the visiting Turkish mission and the Iraqi officials the necessity was recognised to "enforce and expand cooperation in the stability and security of the Middle East." This was previously discussed during Nuri's visi to Istanbul last October, it was added.

The communique continued that t.. treaty will obligate the signatories to cooperate "and face danger together," in conformity with the U.N. Charter, against any aggression against them "from within or outside the region."

See Stability

The two Governments are convinced that such a treaty would serve to stabilize the Middle East in full accordance with U.N. principles. It was added that the participation is deemed necessary of other states who are determined to follow such aims.

Consequently, during the brief period preceding the drawing up of the definite form of the pact, the two states will maintain close contact with those governments which desire to act together with them in this connection.

The announcement said that if possible, signing of the treaty would be carried out together with these other nations. If that is not possible, then such efforts to obtain the participation of other states would be continued after signature of the treaty, it was pointed out.

Mr. Menderes is due in Damascus tomorrow to hold talks with the Syrian Premier, Faris el Khoury. Later in the afternoon he will continue his journey to Beirut, where he is to confer with the Lebanese authorities.

(Reuter, UP)

Israel Sure Turkey Working for Peace

ANKARA, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Maurice Fisher, the Israel Minister, declared today that the development of Turkish-Arab relations is followed with keen interest and not with anxiety by his country. He pointed out that Israel is confident that Turkey is working for the maintenance of peace and security in the Middle East.

Mr. Fisher denied reports that Israel is against Turkish-Arab cooperation. He told newsmen that his Government wants to establis good relations with the Arabs, and therefore it regards favourably Ankara's efforts to strengthen ties with the Arab world.

Local papers front-paged this statement and commented upon it favourably.

New Phase

Turkish-Israel relations are now entering a new phase in the face of the development of Turkish-Arab relations, and the Israel diplomatic mission is active, making the Turks understand that, despite these changes, Israel is determined to maintain friendly ties with Turkey. The Turks, on their side, are also determined to keep Israel as their friend while they try to further their relations with the Arabs.

Mr. Fisher is due to leave this week for Israel where he will report to his Government on all these developments.

The Turkish Minister to Israel, Mr. Sefkati Istinyeli, has been summoned to Ankara. He is expected to arrive this week. It was reported that Turkey will appoint a new Minister to Israel replacing Mr. Istinyeli, probably Mr. Rifat Baraz.

The Demands of The Free Professions For A Fair Income Tax

The intelligentsia of Israel carries out important cultural, political and economic tasks.

The members of the free professions who represent the cornerstone of the Israeli intelligentsia, are engaged in a struggle for minimum standards of existence and are bent under the load of taxes.

The worries over the bare existence minimum consume the strength and energy of the Israeli intellectual and under such conditions he cannot develop, he cannot creatively fulfil his task in the State and in society.

The man belonging to one of the free professions whose professional training required many years of study, of hard work, of financial investment and hardship, is not compensated for all this in his professional work.

The majority of the members of the free professions do not possess any personal fortunes or assets. Their only fortune and asset is their professional ability. Under the existing Income Tax regulations the members of the free professions cannot save from his income for his old age, for the eventuality of his being disabled or passing away. This lack of security about his own and his family's future robs him of his peace of mind day and night.

While the Government and representatives of the public anxiously are negotiating on Income Tax matters, the members of the free professions turn to them with the appeal

TO UNDERSTAND THEIR DEMANDS
TO LIGHTEN THE TAX LOAD THAT IS BURDENING THEM
AND TO MAKE POSSIBLE FOR THEM A DECENT EXISTENCE

so that they may contribute to the cultural and scientific development of our country

Medical Association of Israel
Israel Bar Association
Dental Association of Israel
Pharmaceutical Association of Israel
Israel Association of Veterinary Surgeons
Israel Chemists Association
Israel Association of Engineers and Architects

Costa Rica Says Revolt Crushed

SAN JOSE, Thursday.— Government sources said today that invasion-revolt against President Jose Figueres has been crushed.

Fighting between government and rebel forces virtually ceased as a five-nation inter-American commission began a probe into Costa Rican charges that Nicaragua and Venezuela were behind the invasion.

Mr. Figueres was said to have 10,000 volunteers ready to resist his foes. But the rebels, driven out of their main base at Villa Quesada, 60 kms. from this capital, were said to be in headlong retreat back to the Nicaraguan border.

The Costa Rican Government said that only two towns — Puerto Soley and Penas Blancas — both near the Nicaraguan frontier on the Pacific coast, remained in rebel hands. President Jose Figueres promised that these, too, will be cleared of insurgents shortly as part of the rebel forces were reported in flight towards the Nicaraguan frontier with Costa Rican troops in hot pursuit.

In a nation-wide broadcast today, President Figueres declared that his country had been attacked by "wretched Nicaraguan mercenaries backed by Venezuelan money." He accused President Anastasio Somoza of Nicoragua of backing the revolt, and called the rebels "Somoza's buccaneers."

In Managua, Nicaragua, President Somoza called Mr. Figueres a "liar" and challenged him to a revolver duel on the border to "settle the dispute between the two countries."

Later today, Nicaragua closed her border with Costa Rica.

Meanwhile, U.S. observation planes are flying over the border area between the two countries to investigate the hostilities, under a resolution of the Organization of American States.

The enmity between the Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua flared up anew following an unsuccessful assassination attempt on Mr. Somoza last year. The latter charged that Mr. Figueres was behind the attempt.

Last July, Costa Rican forces crushed a rebel group in a 90-minute clash near the Nicaraguan frontier. Three of the revolutionists who were captured turned out to be Nicaraguans, and Costa Ricans felt that the revolt had been directly prompted by Nicaragua.

Syrian Students Protest Menderes Visit

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — Police clashed with students demonstrating here today against the visit tomorrow of the Turkish Premier, Mr. Adnan Menderes.

Eight students and one policeman were injured when the demonstrators hurled stones.

Cairo Critical Of Turco-Iraqi Pact

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, today called the proposed pact between Turkey and Iraq a departure from Arab policy which was likely to affect the political structure of the Middle East.

He refused to elaborate on his statement until he had received the full text of the alliance. But he claimed that Iraq, as a member of the Arab League, should have consulted the other member states, or at least have kept them posted of such a development. "Egypt abides by the Arab Collective Security Pact. She will not enter into any other alliances," the Foreign Minister added.

The Iraqi Ambassador in Cairo, Najib el Rawi, paid a call on Dr. Fawzi tonight and handed him the text of the alliance, according to diplomatic sources.

The Ambassador said that the alliance between his country and Turkey was "in line with the friendship treaty concluded between King Faisal the Second of Iraq and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey in 1947." This treaty provided for joint consultations between the two countries on foreign affairs within the framework of the U.N. Charter.

Rawi said that his country was anxious not to conclude any agreement which was contrary to the Arab League charter or to the Arab League collective security pact. He added that the alliance was nota pact, but an agreement similar to the one recently concluded between Britain and Egypt.

He also claimed that the Arab countries were aware that talks to strengthen the political and military cooperation bewteen Iraq and Turkey were in progress during the current visit of the Turkish Premier, Mr Adnan Menderes.

The Premier Abdul Nasser, stated tonight that he would discuss the Middle East with the Indian, Pakistani and Turkish Premiers as well as Sir Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, within the next few weeks.

Mr. Mohammed Ali of Pakistan and Mr. Nehru of India will be passing through Cairo soon on their way to London.

Mendes, Adenauer Open Talks Today

BONN, Thursday. — The French Premier, M. Mendes-France, was expected in Baden-Baden tonight. He is to open talks with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer tomorrow morning on the Saar and Franco-German relations.

The meeting, which was to have taken place today, was postponed because of a delay in the French Premier's trip from Rome.

M. Mendes-France told a press conference in Rome earlier today that France still stood behind her call for a four-power conference with the Soviet Union as soon as ratification of the West European Union is complete.

Referring to his desire to initiate talks with Moscow, he said that France and Italy had a fundamental idea in common—that "the measures we are undertaking in Western Europe are only a step, an approach, to an attempt at relaxation in international tension.

He also told reporters that the two countries have reached complete agreement on "general doctrines and methods of approach" on the proposal for a European arms pool. However, he added, "I would exaggerate if I said that there was agreement on every detail."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Soviet Union delivered notes to the Ambassadors of all the Brussels Pact countries last night. Contents of the notes were not immediately disclosed. (The Brussels pact was signed in 1948 by Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.)

Development Authority

Tenders No. 1/55, 2/55.

The following paragraph was omitted by error from both the above tenders which appeared on January 6, 1955:-

"A Bank Draft amounting to 10% of the offer should accompany the tender."

Director,
Development Authority

Iraq Involving Arabs In 'Aggressive Bloc'--Moscow

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — The Iraqi agreement to conclude a military treaty with Turkey is in line with Baghdad's policy aimed at "involving the Arab countries in aggressive blocs in the Middle East," the official Soviet news agency, TASS, said today.

The agency said it was clear that the two countries intended to join he drive being waged by "the imperialists" to prepare other Arab countries to enter the bloc being set up by the U.S. on the basis of the Turco-Pakistani pact, by joining the new treaty.

$150,000 FROM F.O.A.

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). The Foreign Operations Administration today announced the allocation of $150,000 in authorisations for Israel covering hard and soft-wood logs, bolts and hewn timber commodities to be shipped from French and British Africa.

Ike Asks For Broad Military Training Plan

WASHINGTON Thursday. — President Eisenhower today translated U.S. global strategy into unprecedented peace-time demands on American youth for military training and recruitment in the armed services and their reserves.

For the moment, the attention of the man in the street with regard to the two military manpower messages sent by the President to Congress today is centred on the personal impact upon almost every family of what amounts to a universal military training programme for the first time in American history.

Military and diplomatic observers were more interested in the "military posture" reflected in the programme, and its effectiveness in enabling the U.S. to meet its world-wide military commitments.

The military posture outlined by the President was three-tiered. The U.S. will maintain active forces equipped with modern weapons, including atomic weapons, to launch into an all-out war or to conduct lesser operations in local wars of the Korean or Indo-Chinese type.

Behind these forces, in the second tier, will be a trained and organized reserve, capable of being very quickly mobilized to reinforce the active forces in immediate combat or to join in defence operations if the U.S. is attacked.

In the third tier is a reserve pool not fully organized but adequate in training and numbers to join the active forces in the "quick general mobilization of all-out military strength" that would be required by a world war.

Supporters of the Eisenhower plan contend that its adoption will mean that for the first time in its history, the U.S. and its people will be poised and trained for world war and for an attack upon the North American Continent in the opening of such a war.

The President gave no figure as to how many "volunteers" would be needed. The Defence Department has said that the goal is 100,000 a year to start. Mr. Eisenhower stated that if an "adequate" number do not volunteer, authority should be given to draft those between 18-and-a-half and 19 years of age. Such men would continue to be subject to calls by their draft boards for two years of regular military duty, as at present.

He proposed an aggregate increase of 6.7 per cent in military pay. This is estimated to cost about $750m. in pay and allowances for men and women already in the armed services.

His reserve plan called for "volunteers" in the 17 and 18-year-old age bracket for six months basic training to be followed by active reserve participation for nine-and-a-half years.

Formosa Won't Attack Without US Accord

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The Formosan Government has promised the U.S. that it will not launch an attack on the mainland without prior American agreement, it was disclosed today.

The Nationalist assurance was disclosed in documents sent up to the Senate by Secretary of State Dulles to assist legislators in their consideration of the U.S.-Formosan mutual defence pact.

The documents contain an assurance from Foreign Minister George Yeh of Formosa that use of force, except in clear cases of the inherent right of self-defence, will be undertaken only in "joint agreement" with the U.S.

G.Z. May Accept Token Budget Cut

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Haim Arlav, a leading General Zionist Knesset Member intimated to the Press today that his Party would agree to a token reduction in the Budget and remain in the coalition. "We feel that this is our national duty," he said.

However, the principle that income tax on low-bracket incomes must be reduced and no new indirect tax be imposed must be observed in order to preserve the unity of the Government, he insisted.

Mr. Arlav admitted that no reliable estimate of income tax revenue could be made at present. If the General Zionist have given IL.15m. as the figure of the cut, it was only to indicate the principle; the actual sum might be different, he added.

Meanwhile, Mr. P. Rosen, the Minister of Justice, said tonight that the quarrel between the General Zionists and Mapai over the Budget was mainly one of electioneering tactics. He was speaking at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central European Immigrants Group of the Progressive Party here.

The General Zionists, he continued, were looking for a convenient electioneering point. Within Mapai, he added, the position of those who oppose further concessions to their coalition partners had been strengthened recently.

The cuts proposed by the General Zionists could not be made as easily as they claim, Mr. Rosen declared, since, with the Defence Budget untouched, the cuts would affect nearly 20 per cent of all other sums.

In Jerusalem, Ministry of Finance circles said today that as the IL.15m. cut in the Budget proposals, suggested by the General Zionist Ministers, amounts to only 2.5 per cent of the total revenue, there can be no concern reason for supporting such a decrease ardently.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Eshkol has said that he is prepared to make the suggested economies the moment he hears that the General Zionist Ministers are prepared to take corresponding cuts in their departments.

Cutting the ordinary revenue without cutting expenditure would mean printing more currency, with all the attendant dangers of inflation, or slashing the highly important Development Budget, Treasury circles added. It should be pointed out, they stated, that the income tax revenue estimates contained in the Budget proposals represented an easing of the tax burden of self-employed persons by IL.20m.

Syria Returns Soldier Who Hanged Self in Prison Cell

Burns Summoned to Eytan

Private Uri Ilan, one of the five Israel soldiers held in prison by the Syrian Army since their capture on December 8, committed suicide in his cell, according to information received by the United Nations authorities in the early hours of yesterday morning.

A United Nations Observer was immediately despatched to the prison where the suicide took place. Efforts were made, according to a U.N. communique, to arrange for an Israel delegate to the Israel-Syrian MAC and an Israel doctor to visit the prison in order to learn of the circumstances at first hand.

An Israel Army spokesman stated yesterday that when news of the incarceration of the five men was first received, the Israel delegate on the Mixed Armistice Commission had applied to the UN Observers and asked them to visit the captives to make sure that they were receiving decent treatment and proper conditions of imprisonment.

(There was no confirmation in official circles yesterday of reports that the Israel soldiers had been subject to torture by the Syrians in order to extort confessions with a view to their staging a show trial, states *The Jerusalem Post* Diplomatic Correspondent. However, the rumour may have been given colour by the story printed in yesterday's Old City daily, "Falastin," that the Army spokesman in Damascus had announced on Wednesday night that the Israel soldiers will be brought before a Syrian military tribunal for trial.)

The names of the five Israel soldiers were announced yesterday. They are Lieut. Myer Moses, Sgt. Meir Yaakoby, Private Uri Ilan, Ya'acov Lind, Gad Kastelanetz.

Uri Ilan was the son of Shlomo and Feiga Ilan of Kibbutz Gan Shmuel, near Hadera. Born in 1935, he graduated from the local secondary school last year. He is survived by a brother and a sister. His mother, a leading member of Mapam, was in the First Knesset.

Meanwhile, General E.L.M. Burns, the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, was invited yesterday morning to call on Mr. W. Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry. Immediately after the news of the suicide had been received, the Foreign Ministry announced. Mr. Joseph Tekoa, Head of the Armistice Affairs Division of the Ministry, was present.

It is understood that the suicide of Private Ilan and the question of the immediate release of the four surviving Israel soldiers was discussed in the light of the decisions taken at Wednesday's meeting of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission in the Customs House on the Syria side (as reported yesterday). Mr. Eytan asked General Burns to do his best to achieve the speedy return of the four soldiers, having special regard to that decision.

The text of the resolutions and

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 3)

UN Ends Debate On Bat Galim; No Conclusion

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday — The U.N. Security Council ended debate on the Suez Canal issue today and then adjourned with the President's expression of "hope and expectation" that the Bat Galim incident might be disposed of through the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission. No formal recommendation was made by the Council and no date for another meeting was set.

The President, Sir Leslie Knox Munro of New Zealand, drew no objections when he declared the debate closed and then gave his summary of the situation.

He referred to Peru's suggestion that the U.N. Truce Supervision Chief, Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, might be prepared to extend his good offices to permit the conclusion of such arrangements (for the release of the Bat Galim by Egypt).

"I have no doubt that, if requested by the parties, he would do so. It is on this note of hope and expectation that I propose to adjourn this meeting," he said.

Confirm 1951 Resolution

Sir Leslie stressed that the eight members of the Council who spoke during the debate, which began more than three months ago after Egypt's seizure in September of the Bat Galim had all "regarding the resolution of 1951 as having continuing validity and effect and it was in this context and that of the 1888 Constantinople Convention that they have considered the Bat Galim case."

"In so far as steps have been taken by Egypt toward a settlement, for example the release of the crew and the announcement of Egypt's willingness to release the cargo and ship itself, these developments have been welcomed by representatives around this table.

"The hope has been expressed that the continued attitude of conciliation on both sides will speedily bring about arrangements for the release of the ship and cargo," he said.

Israel Opposed

There was no immediate comment whether Egypt or Israel would ask Gen. Burns to use his good offices in the Bat Galim case. But the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, appeared to rule out such a possibility in a final brief statement before Mr. Munro spoke. Mr. Eban said that "Israel hopes the Security Council will decide to reaffirm the 1951 resolution" which called on Egypt to end restrictions on Suez Canal shipping. He said, "In doing so the Security Council would manifest a desire to see peaceful relations emerge on land and sea, normal relations which could bring such comfort to the tormented countries of the Middle East.

"In our view, the maritime nations everywhere will contribute to a solution of this problem by actually exercising the right of free passage to Israel through the Suez Canal. The juridical rights which have been established and confirmed can best be vindicated by their normal and constant exercise and the cessation of obedience to the Egyptian restrictions which are so emphatically rejected by the community of nations. By reaffirming its established policy in this matter, the Security Council would uphold rights which are of great moment to the welfare and security of all nations."

Belgium Against Blockade

The Belgian delegate, Mr. Fernand van Langehove, opened the debate by supporting the Big Three Western powers in arguing that Egypt is not entitled to restrict any shipping in the Suez Canal under the Constantinople Convention of 1888, which specified that the waterway must be kept open in war and in peace — even to warships.

Peru also supported the opinions so far expressed to the effect that the Canal must be kept open to shipping of all nations in peace and in war. Dr. Victor Belaunde, the Peruvian delegate, pointed out that only last October, Egypt, in signing the pact with Britain on evacuation of the Canal, had agreed to reaffirm the validity of the Constantinople Convention about freedom of passage and neutrality of the waterway.

Mr. Nasrollah Entezam of Persia took note "with satisfaction" of the results already achieved. Egypt's plan to discuss the release of the ship through a Mixed Armistice Commission subcommittee seemed "both practical and wise," he added.

Burial Today At Gan Shmuel

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — After lengthy negotiations with the Syrian authorities today, the body of Pte. Uri Ilan, 20, member of Gan Shmuel settlement who committed suicide in a Damascus prison early this morning, was transferred to Israel authorities this evening.

At seven o'clock, a Syrian ambulance drove to the B'not Ya'acov Bridge, where the Israelis had assembled. A settler from Gan Shmuel and a soldier of Ilan's unit identified the body. The coffin was carried over the bridge on the shoulders of four policemen and was then placed on an Army command car.

At the police station in Mishmar Hayarden, the Chief of Staff was waiting. A physician examined the body and noticed that there were no external signs of violence, except for those around the neck.

The body was taken to Tel Hashomer hospital later, for a post mortem.

The funeral procession is expected to leave the hospital at eight o'clock tomorrow (Friday) morning for Gan Shmuel, where the burial will take place between 11 and 11.30.

U.N. Observers

Four U.N. Observers were present, two from each side, including Lt.-Col. J.E.L. Castanguay, of the Canadian Army, Chairman of the Israel-Syrian MAC, who came from Damascus.

The Chief of Staff asked Col. Castanguay to inform the four surviving comrades of the fate which had befallen Ilan, as well as of the findings of the MAC. He also asked the U.N. Observers to see that the Geneva Convention rules are observed in regard to the remaining four.

From Syrian sources, it was learned (through the Observers) that the body was found at 4.30 this morning in Ilan's cell. He had committed suicide by hanging, using a rope which he had made up out of the material from his matress.

The body should have been returned at five o'clock this afternoon, but the Syrians first asked for a doctor to come to Damascus to examine the body. This Israel authorities refused to permit unless they were given permission for the doctor to see the other four.

The Israel delegation then proposed that the body be delivered to the Israel police station near the bridge or to an Israel hospital where a thorough post mortem examination would be made in the presence of Syrian doctors and officers and U.N. Observers. This proposal was rejected by the Syrians.

The MAC chairman travelled from one side to the other many times until he got the consent of both to a procedure whereby Israel representatives would accept the body on the bridge and acknowledge receipt without a statement as to its condition.

Difficulty Over Statement

At 7 o'clock tonight, a new difficulty arose when the Syrians demanded that the U.N. Observers sign a statement confirming that the Israel soldier had committed suicide. The Observers refused, pointing out that only a medical officer could determine the cause of the soldier's death. Finally, the Syrians consented to accept a receipt.

The Army spokesman told the press that Uri Ilan's suicide was astonishing, in view of the fact that it had occurred after the MAC had asked Syria to release the five prisoners at the earliest moment, and that they should therefore have expected to be freed soon. The MAC ended its session at 9 o'clock last night.

The spokesman said it was clear, therefore, that the prisoner was at that time in a physical and mental condition that had driven him to suicide.

He stated that on previous occasions the Syrians had recognized the validity of the Geneva convention for prisoners. Syrian prisoners in Israel hands had always received special treatment in accordance with the convention.

"The observation of the Geneva convention is mutual," the spokesman continued. "Syria knows well what the consequences of her conduct will be. Israel can ensure that the two conditions of the Geneva convention will be observed by the Syrians: special treatment of prisoners and their release on the basis of exchange of prisoners."

Ilan's Kibbutz 'Shocked'

HADERA, Thursday. — Kibbutz Gan Shmuel was shocked to hear of the suicide of Uri Ilan, born and educated in the settlement. His comrades and teachers knew him as an upright and thoughtful youn man. He had served in the Army for 18 months.

HERUT ASKS MOTION OF 'NO CONFIDENCE'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Herut group in the Knesset has sent a telegram to Mr. Y. Sprinzak, Speaker of the House, asking him to put on the agenda a motion of "no confidence" in the Government for the "murder of the soldier Uri Ilan and the desertion of Israel soldiers and seamen."

Violent Tremor Again Rocks Orleansville

ALGIERS, Thursday.—A severe earth tremor last night again rocked the town of Orleansville, where 1,500 persons died and 15,000 were injured last September in a violent earthquake.

The authorities said that no casualties had been reported, but weakened walls crumbled under the impact of the tremors. Temporary shelters of wood and canvas in which homeless people had been living, collapsed.

Notice to the Smoking Public

The shortage of good quality cigarettes at popular prices has been felt for quite a long time.

In our endeavour to meet with the public's request, and after numerous efforts, we have succeeded in producing a new Oriental cigarette of excellent blend:

"LUD"

the new brand on sale at the low price of
250 PRUTA FOR 20 CIGARETTES.

Smokers will surely appreciate our efforts and will enjoy the "Lud" cigarettes.

Cigarette Factory "LUD" Ltd.

TO
LONDON
One of 70 cities on the SAS route
Fly SAS

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received Dr. David Greenwald, Chief Rabbi of Chile, and Mr. N. Lifshitz, Chairman of the Jerusalem Manufacturers Association.

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Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, yesterday visited the Hebrew University and the site of the new campus in Greater Rehavia. He was received by the President of the University, Professor B. Mazar. The previous day a visit was paid to the University by Mr. James Griffiths, M.P.

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The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward Lawson, was the guest of the Jerusalem Journalists Association at its Club in Jerusalem yesterday. Among those present were the First Secretary at the Embassy, Mr. Philip Williams; the U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem, Mr. William Cole; Mr. Josiah Bennet, Press Attache to the Embassy and Mrs. Eleanor Templeton, Information officer.

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Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission, toured citrus groves and packing stations yesterday as a guest of the Farmers Federation.

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Mr. Ya'acov Brenner, Advocate, has been appointed Honorary Austrian Consul for Tel Aviv and the South.

ARRIVALS: Lord Wrenbury, accompanied by Mr. D. S. Blaker, for a 10-day private visit. (Via Mandelbaum Gate).

DEPARTURES: Aluf-Mishne Emannuel Nishri, to assume his post as Military Attache at the Israel Embassy in Paris; Mr. Meir Ayalon, to assume his post as Vice-Consul in Los Angeles; Dr. B. Ben-Yehuda, principal of the Herzliya Secondary School, Tel Aviv, with Mr. R. Avinoam the poet, for the U.S. to make arrangements for the forthcoming international congress of the World Hebrew Union in Jerusalem. (by El Al); Dr. Michael Landau, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, for Paris for the forthcoming meeting of the World Jewish Congress; Mr. A. S. Kovacs, to India, where he will advise on food preservation (by KLM-SAS).

•

An informal tea for Embassy members and friends, was held yesterday by Wizo at the Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon Tel Aviv, to plan further activities of their Good Citizenship Campaign. Mrs. Rebecca Sieff presided, assisted by Dr. R. Zimmerman.

•

Sgan-Aluf Elhana Elinov has been appointed Assistant Director General of the Ministry of Communications.

•

Mrs. Shoshana Ben-Yosef, of the Histadrut Executive, was given a reception by her co-workers in Tel Aviv last night on leaving to reside in a Lachish area settlement.

•

Dr. B. Ginsbourg, Secretary General of the Jewish Doctors' Association in France, visited the Karlan Hospital, in Rehovot, yesterday.

•

Members of the Israel Touring Club will bid farewell to Dr. Abraham Biran, who has been appointed Israel Consul-General at Los Angeles, and Mrs. Biran, at nine o'clock on Saturday night at the club.

•

FORTHOMING MARRIAGE

Greenburg—Attias

The marriage will take place in Haifa on Sunday, January 23, 1955 between Carl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Greenburg, of Tel Aviv, and Leah, daughter of Mrs. Jane Attias and the late Arnoldo Attias, of Haifa. A reception will be held at the Zion Hotel between 5 and 7 p.m. This is the only intimation.

MARRIAGE

Schmidt—Gross

Simon Schmidt and Shirley (nee Gross) happily announce their marriage which took place in Tel Aviv on January 11, 1955.

OBITUARY

Shmuel Zur

The sudden death occurred on Thursday, January 13, 1955, in Haifa, of Mr. Shmuel Zur, who had been with Kesselman & Kesselman since 1937. Deeply mourned by family, partners and staff.

EIGHT MEN suspected of trafficking in contraband goods and caught with coffee, poppy seeds and plastic material were arrested and released in IL.200 bond each in Haifa yesterday.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.30 p.m. today and ends at 5.35 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Ob'mot (I, 1— 6,1)

Haftara: Yecheyahu 27,6 — 28; 28,1—13; 29, 22 — 23.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.45 & 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia) Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.) Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.30 p.m.; Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael, (36 Dizengoff Road) Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ohel Shlomo Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 & 9.30 a.m. Minha: 12.30 & 4.45 p.m.

Ohel Shlomo Zion (3 Straus St.) Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.45 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Ben-Gurion Reporting On Electoral Reform

By Our Labour Correspondent

Reform of the electoral system will be the chief topic of discussion at the meeting of the Central Committee of Mapai at Petah Tikva next Thursday. Mr. David Ben-Gurion will give an account of his recent negotiations on this subject at the opening session, while the evening session will be devoted to the question of the Party conference.

In view of the burden of Histadrut, local authority and Knesset elections, all of which will be taking place within the next six months, some members believe that the Party conference should be postponed to the late summer or autumn.

Relations with China Depend on Trade Talks

The Prime Minister told the Knesset on Wednesday that if the trade delegation to China, which is to leave next Thursday, succeeds in its mission, Israel might examine the entire question of establishing diplomatic relations with that country.

Mr. Sharett made this statement in reply to motions for the agenda by Mr. M. Wilner (Communist) and Mr. Y. Riftin (Mapam) urging the establishment of such relations.

Mr. Sharett said that the sending of the delegation was the result of almost a year's negotiations between the two Governments, in which various aspects of the question were clarified.

This action indicated Israel's desire for friendly relations with China, the Prime Minister stated. However, it was only logical for further steps to await the return of the delegation.

Bulgarian Diplomat Missing in Vienna

VIENNA, Thursday.—The Bulgarian Legation in Vienna has informed the police that its Second Secretary, Mr. Natcho Stanchess, is missing. Vienna Radio reported today.

The Legation said that he left his wife and child at his home on January 8, parked his car in a garage in the Russian sector and vanished.

'PRESIDENT' STAFF SUE FOR WAGES

Legal action has been taken by the staff of the President Hotel in Jerusalem, who have been on strike for a week to recover arrears of pay, contributions to provident funds and Histadrut fees which they claim to be due to them.

Mr. H. Schiff, Director of the hotel, stated yesterday that he had dismissed all the striking employees, but had no money to pay them. He would be able to find the money quickly, he said, if the Government would allow him to turn the hotel into a boarding-house, and to let the rooms furnished.

MAC Resolution

(Continued from Page 1)

the observations of the chairman of the MAC upon them made it quite clear that it was illegal for the Syrians to detain the Israel soldiers.

The following is the text of the Syrian resolution which was adopted by the vote of the Chairman and Syria with Israel voting against:

"The Mixed Armistice Commission, having examined the Syrian complaint No. 265 of December 12, 1954, concerning the serious incident of December 8/9, 1954, in the course of which an Israel patrol armed with submachine-guns and grenades, and equipped with knives, a rope, telephone pole spikes, 3 pieces of rubber, 2 field glasses and a compass was captured in Syrian territory by a Syrian military patrol, decides:

1. The penetration of the Israel patrol into Syrian territory, with the obvious aim, admitted by the patrol itself, to work on a booby trap listening post connected by the Israelis with the Syrian telephone lines, is a hostile act flagrantly violating paras. 2 and 3 of Article III and para. 2 of Article IV of the GAA.
2. Holds the Israel authorities responsible for the above-mentioned serious violations.
3. Requests the Israel authorities to take appropriate vigorous measures to avoid in future grave penetrations of this kind, committed in violation of the provisions of the GAA.
4. Calls upon the Syrian authorities to apply to the captured Israel patrol the provisions of the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, on the treatment of prisoners of war."

The second resolution was tabled by the Israel Delegation and was adopted. It states: "The Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission having considered the incident of December 8, 1954:

1. Finds that on December 8, 1954, an Israel military patrol consisting of five soldiers was captured by the Syrian Army.
2. Takes note of paragraph 4 of the operative part of the resolution it adopted on January 12, 1955, on the same incident and taking into account the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war referred to in Article VI of the GAA, calls upon the Syrian authorities to release and return the above five soldiers to the Israel Delegation through the MAC at the earliest date.

The Israel Delegation voted for, the Syrian Delegation abstained and the Chairman voted for.

Explaining his vote, the Chairman said: "The reports of investigation have established without a doubt that the five Israel prisoners are soldiers who were acting under orders at the time of the incident. Notwithstanding the responsibility of the authority who ordered these soldiers, I consider that they themselves were not responsible for the violation of the armistice agreement which their mission has created. In other words, I consider that the responsibility should be on the Party and not on the soldiers."

West Immigrants' Housing Problem Said Solved

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The problem of urban housing, in the past a major obstruction in the successful integration of new immigrants from the West, has been largely solved since concessions regarding housing are among the many that the Council for Western Aliya has obtained for these immigrants from the various authorities, according to a statement by Mr. A. Tooch, honorary secretary of the organization. Other important concessions had been made in the fields of hostel accommodation, currency and customs laws, military service, citizenship status, employment, and financial assistance.

The Council, formed two and a half years ago, is this year planning to publicise these concessions amongst Zionists in the West in a concerted effort to stimulate immigration. Until now the main work of the body has been to assist in the integration of immigrants already in Israel.

Included in the Council for Western Aliya are representatives from the British and South African Zionist Federations, the organizations of immigrants from America, Holland, France and the South American countries, PATWA, the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department and the Consular Department of the Foreign Office. There are also representatives from Australia and New Zealand on the Council, which meets every month.

The Council has recently formed a sub-committee to deal with the problems of Western immigrants in some 40 kibbutzim and moshavim. An "agricultural conference," the first of its kind, will shortly be arranged to investigate this question, with the emphasis on finding means of encouraging aliya in this important filed, said Mr. Tooch.

Israel to Make 26 Films for U.S.

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA).—An American Company to represent the Israel film industry in the Western Hemisphere has been organized by Mr. Barry Hyams, a legitimate stage press agent and producer. That company will bear Barry Hyams' name.

Mr. Hyams also concluded arrangements yesterday with Mr. Yehoshua Brandstatter, head of Israel Motion Picture Studios, to represent the studio in the distribution of a number of subjects of various lengths.

The deal also involves the production in Israel of 26 half hour film stories of the Old Testament for general educational distribution.

TALENT GOING TO WASTE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A considerable amount of film talent was being wasted in this country because of lack of an outlet, Mr. C. Ticho, production manager of the Israel Motion Picture Studio, said here today.

Mr. Ticho has been helping to interview some 90 persons who applied for English-speaking parts in short films, in response to an advertisement in *The Jerusalem Post* earlier this week.

The company is to make a series of shorts for the Government for world distribution.

Japan and Korea Marathon Contenders

TOKYO Thursday (UP). — Japan and the Republic of Korea will be strong contenders in the blue ribbon marathon event in the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne.

Mikio Oda, head coach of Japan's track and field team, has issued orders for a revolutionary change in training for the marathon which will emphasize speed — not stamina — as the No. 1 requirement.

This radical change had been suggested ever since Emil Zatopek won the marathon at the Olympic Games in Helsinki in his first attempt in 1952. The decision was taken when Argentina's Reinaldo Gorno beat a field of 40 Japanese runners, two Finns and a Korean champion, to win Japan's first international marathon on December 5.

Japan has produced two winners at the famed annual Boston Marathon in the United States. Keizo Yamada, who won the 1953 Boston Marathon in the record time of 2 hours 18 minutes 51 seconds, is 27 years old but is still going strong and will undoubtedly be among the starters at Melbourne next year.

The Republic of Korea undoubtedly will be represented by a good contingent in the marathon at Melbourne for the Koreans, used to that country's rugged climate especially in the winter, have been hardy long distance runners. Ki Tai Son, who won the marathon in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin for Japan, was a Korean.

Korea's top contender at Melbourne is expected to be Yoon Chil Choi, who placed fourth in the Helsinki Olympic marathon. In the Japanese international marathon on December 5 last, Choi led for 80 per cent of the race and placed fourth. Choi also has the desired speed, which can be witnessed from the fact that he won the 1,500 metre run in the second Asian Games last May in Manila in 3 minutes 56.2 seconds.

Castellani Beats Mims For Crown Bid

CLEVELAND, Thursday (UP). — Rocky Castellani, of Cleveland, used hit-and-hold tactics last night to floor Holly Mims once and win a unanimous 12-round decision that may bring him another shot at the middleweight crown held by Carl Bobo Olson.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Herzl, Rehov Jaffa, 5059; Zichron Moshe, Rehov Yesha'ahu, near Edison cinema, 4191.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3626; Bialsky, 2 Kikar Dizengoff, 24346; Frankel, 38 King George, 3721; Jaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543; Hadassah, Shchunat Hatikva, 67684; Levi, JAFFA, 4 Rehov 2, 51404.

RAMAT GAN: Hyams, 51 Arlosoroff.

RAMAT YITZHAK: Hacharon, 13 Jerusalem.

B'NEI BRAK: Rehov Harzahi.

HAIFA: Zahar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3582; Mashiah, Iraq, 3068.

NAHARIYA: Morcan.

KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Assuta, 13 King George, 4672; Mani, Mahane Yehuda, 3048.

TEL AVIV: Melchett, 80 Sheinkin, 3509; Yehuda Halevy, 91, Yehuda Halevy, 6159; Merkaz Hatsafon, 209 Ben Yehuda, 22883; Pillersdorf, 17 Nahlat Binyamin, 6388; Kitlevitz, 29 Hayarkon, 3566; Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67397. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 4. Saturday night: Dr. Kolberg, 22 Allenby, 23385; Gilat, 192 Dizengoff, 24264; Abad Ha'am, 51 Abad Ha'am, 3951; Moshkovitz, 26 King George, 42550. GIVATAYIM: Brizt, 7 Mirkin. RAMAT GAN: Levin. B'NEI BRAK: Rehov Haroshi.

HAIFA: Magen David, 13 Geula, 6305; Nimas, 38 Khouri, 4197. MT. CARMEL: Carmel, 81713. NAHARIYA: Morcan. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Benjamin Abelsa, 19 Uzaishkin, 3668; Dr. A. Kunzx, 30 Abyssinian, 3606; Dr. E. Tryfus, 32 King George, 2056.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25643; Dr. Sacher, 168 Dizengoff, 26263; Dr. Griffel, 8 Ben Yehuda, 20494.

HAIFA: Dr. Chobal, 24 Pevsner, 3666; Dr. N. Landau, Orly Cinema Bldg., 81833.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61317; Dr. M. Zarnover, Greek Colony 5/78, 5888; Dr. Y. Shur, 26 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: As today.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 9 Hanevilim, 3434; Dr. N. Landau, Orly Cinema Bldg., 81833; Dr. Golergaunt, 1 Gilad, 4170 (day only); Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66256 (night only.)

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Notice to the Public
RAMBAM YEAR
Visitors from abroad who wish to take part in the programmes opening the Rambam Year should register at any of the offices of the Government Tourist Centre or at the Ministry for Religious Affairs, and with the committees that are engaged in making arrangements for the Rambam Year.
The following programmes have been arranged:
TEL AVIV: On Friday night (January 14) at 5 p.m., festive service at the Shtiebl Synagogue. At 7 p.m. a dinner party for visitors from abroad at the Sarov Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula. On Shabbat morning (January 15), sermons in honour of Maimonides will be delivered in the various synagogues. Chief Rabbi Unterman will speak in the Great Synagogue in Allenby Road, and Chief Rabbi M. Toledano at the Ohel Moed Synagogue.
On Sunday (Jan. 16), individuals and groups participating in the ascent to the grave of the Rambam in Tiberias for the festive opening of the Rambam Year will meet at 8 a.m. at Rehov Geula at the corner of Rehov Mea Shearim.
TIBERIAS: On Sunday (Jan. 16) at 12 noon the festive Rambam Year opening ceremony and ascent to the Rambam's grave.
SUGGESTIONS FOR STAMP ISSUES
Citizens and institutions wishing to offer suggestions to the Ministry of Posts regarding stamps to be issued between April 1, 1955 and March 31, 1957 (Budget year 1956/57) are asked to forward their suggestions to the Director of the Philatelic Service, P.O.B.7037, Hakirya, Tel Aviv not later than March 15, 1955.
The Ministry of Posts wishes to emphasize that proposals received after the above date cannot be considered.
ISRAEL AWARDS
The Ministry of Education and Culture announces that the final date for submitting material to the Board of Judges of the "Israel Awards" is January 23, 1955.
BANDEROLES ON ALCOHOLIC DRINK BOTTLES
The public is informed hereby that beginning Sunday, January 16, 1955, all bottles for alcoholic drinks (excepting wines and beer) stocked at factories for alcoholic drinks, in stores and in public places where such drinks are consumed will be affixed with banderoles.
These banderoles will be additional to the Tax-Paid Certificate and will serve for the marking and control of the type and place of manufacture of the drinks.
The vendors of alcoholic drinks and the owners of places serving such drinks to the public are asked to assist in the drive to have the banderoles properly affixed.
The public is asked to check, for its own benefit, when buying alcoholic drinks (except beer and wines) that the bottles bear the required banderoles.
Administration of the Customs and Excise Department

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Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—
Department of Antiquities special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.), 22 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1. Also tomorrow 10-1.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Sculptures by Benno Schotz. Also "The Satirical, Fantastic and Tragic in Graphic Art, from Goya to Picasso" and African Folk Art. Exhibit of the Month: Max Liebermann; Prof. Hermann Cohen, 9-1, Bezalel Museum. Also tomorrow 10-1.
Paintings by Had Gadya and Yehudit Sobel: Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Drawings by Yehuda Bacon and Glaze Paintings by Deborah Blumenthal Nora Studio Art Gallery 9 Ben Maimon Avenue, Rehavia (10-1; 3-6). Tomorrow 10-1.
★ Tours:—
Hebrew University conducted tour new Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.
★ Recorded Music:—
"Music to Inspire" Schumann: Symphony No. 2 in C Major, Op. 61; Bach: Violin Concerto No. 2 in E Major. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.
★ Library:—
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1; 3-6.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions:—
1) Jacob Weetsier, recent oil paintings, 1954. 2) Drawings by Masters of the Italian Renaissance (reproductions). Open daily 10-4; Fridays, Saturdays 10-1; Sundays 4-10 p.m. — Tel Aviv Museum.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Lectures:—
Eliezer Livneh, M.K.: Achievements of the State; Yeshayahu Klinov: Herzl's Personality; Dr. M. Elian: How Knesset Elections are Arranged; 11 a.m., Beit Ha'am; Bible, 2.30 p.m.
★ Recorded Music:—
Music Hour, Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 12 in A Major; Concerto No. 10 in E Flat Major for Two Pianos; Rachmaninoff; Concerto No. 4 in G Minor, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.
★ Concerts:—
The Israel String Quartet, Rehavia Gymnasium, 8.30 p.m.
Students of the New Jerusalem Conservatoire and Academy of Music, Beit Hahalutzot, 6 and 9 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatre:—
Habimah "Hedva and I," Habimah, 8.30 p.m.
Habimah, "The Caine Mutiny," Habimah, 9.30 p.m.
"Casablan," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8.30 p.m.
"Pantomime," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 9.30.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions:—
Paintings by Yehoshua Bauernfreund (closing tonight) reliefs by A. Marzer and paintings by Melitta Schiffer (on show until Jan. 22.) Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

★ Theatre:—
Circus Revue, 6.30 and 9 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

HAIFA

Opening of exhibition of sculptures by Benno Schotz, R.S.A. (Glasgow), Municipal Museum, Town Hall, Haifa, on Jan. 16, 5 p.m.

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Pergolesi: Stabat Mater.
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ISRAEL'S CONSTANT VIGIL

"Foreign Affairs," the noted American quarterly, devoted parts of its issues for July, 1954, and January, 1955, to the position on Israel's borders. The July issue carried an article by Glubb Pasha, Commander of Jordan's Arab Legion. This was followed in January by a review contributed by Rav-Aluf Dayan, Chief of Staff of the Israel Defence Forces. The two "Foreign Affairs" articles are reproduced here in full, with only insignificant deletions to save space.

By Major-General MOSHE DAYAN

SEVEN years after its war of independence the State of Israel still faces a security problem of unusual complexity. The area of the country is only 8,100 square miles. But owing to the configuration of its territory there are 400 miles of frontier. Three-quarters of the population of Israel lives in the coastal plain, running from north of Haifa to south of Tel Aviv, with a slender sallent branching off to Jerusalem. This densely settled area has an average width of no more than 12 miles between the Mediterranean and the Jordanian border. The headquarters of the Israel General Staff in the coastal plain are within clear view from the hills which mark the Jordan frontier. The country's main roads and railways are exposed to swift and easy incursion. Scarcely anywhere in Israel can a man live or work beyond the easy range of enemy fire.

Thus the term "frontier security" has little meaning in the context of Israel's geography. The entire country is a frontier, and the whole rhythm of national life is affected by any hostile activity from the territory of neighbouring states. On the other hand, the Arab states are in no such position. Border tensions affect a narrow fringe of their territories, beyond which stretch deep hinterlands entirely remote from the hazards and strains of frontier life.

Perpetual Challenge

The effects of geographical vulnerability are aggravated by the fierce antagonism directed against Israel across her embattled frontiers. There is no other state in the world community whose very right to existence is so persistently challenged by all its contiguous neighbours. This is not the classic pattern of international conflict in which neighbouring peoples recognise each other's statehood but are divided by specific disputes which they have failed to reconcile. The hostility of the Arab Governments towards Israel is more fundamental. It has passed through three phases: first, before 1948, there was a determination to prevent the establishment of an independent Israel; second, in 1948, there was an unsuccessful attempt to destroy Israel's independence at its birth by armed assault; and third, in the period 1949-1954, there has been an attitude of inveterate revenge based on non-recognition and the undying hope of Israel's extinction. The elementary duty of members of the United Nations to recognise each other's right to sovereignty and integrity has never found any reflection in the relations of the Arab world with Israel.

More than 15 years ago a British Royal Commission had recorded the official Arab view presented by the Mufti of Jerusalem that the Jewish population of Palestine was "too large" and should be reduced by military action. In November 1947 the United Nations' recommendation for the establishment of a sovereign Jewish State in Palestine was the signal for a purposeful attempt to put this doctrine into effect. In the General Assembly, Arab spokesmen frankly asserted their refusal to acquiesce in the new international policy or even to abstain from using force against it. Six delegates mounted the rostrum of the world peace organisation to announce their intention of violently destroying the community whose right to independence had just received international confirmation. On November 30, 1947, this assault began with the slaughter of 36 Jews in the first week of hostilities commenced by Palestinian Arab guerrillas. A "Liberation Army" organised by Arab Governments moved into Palestine to continue the carnage. Finally, on May 15, 1948, when the British Mandate expired, the armies of all the Arab states invaded Israel with the avowed aim of destroying her independence. Iraqi and Jordanian battalions took over the Arab half of Palestine, then pressed on toward the coastal plain while Israel stood with her back against the sea. Syrian tanks crashed into farming villages in the Upper Jordan valley. Lebanese regulars and irregulars from Syria converged upon Galilee. Egyptian forces began what was intended as a triumphal march on Tel Aviv, coming within 9 miles of the city's suburbs. Aircraft bombed Israel's undefended cities. A ring of fire encircled Jerusalem and exposed its population to the horrors of bombardment, famine and siege.

There has never been any serious dispute about the origins of this assault or its aggressive character. In the spring of 1948 a United Nations Commission reported: "Powerful Arab forces are defying the resolution of the General Assembly and attempting to overthrow by force the recommendations contained therein." The authoritative international view was further expressed in the United Nations by Ambassador Warren Austin, speaking for the United States, in the Security Council, on May 22, 1948:

"Probably the most important and the best evidence we have on that subject is contained in the admissions of the countries whose five armies have invaded Palestine that they are carrying on a war.

"Their statements are the best evidence we have of the international character of this aggression. . . They tell us quite frankly that their business in Palestine is political and that they are there to establish a military State. Of course, the statement that they are there to make peace is rather remarkable in view of the fact that they are waging war."

Israel's Chief of Staff in Parachutist's Harness

The American representative then invited his colleagues to determine that this "aggression of international character" constituted a breach of the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the U.N. Charter. The fighting between May 15 and June 13, when a 30-day truce was concluded, had involved the Arab Governments in the open rejection of the Security Council's three cease-fire orders.

When the 30-day truce expired, the United Nations ordered its renewal. The Arab states refused to accede, arguing with frankness that if there were no fighting it would be impossible to prevent the State of Israel from continuing to exist. In a resolution adopted on July 15, 1948, the Security Council renewed its verdict of Arab responsibility by resolving that the Arab refusal to prolong the truce constituted a breach of international peace and security. This was the first time that such a determination under Chapter VII of the Charter had been made by the United Nations on any issue.

The repulse by ill-equipped defenders of this assault was Israel's first achievement, and it won her high renown. But both the army and the civilian population sustained cruel loss of life. Some of the patient rewards of five decades of pioneering had been ravaged.

The acceptance of a permanent truce in July 1948 did not signify the end of the war. Contrary to the terms of the truce and to the rulings of the United Nations Truce Supervision Board, the Egyptian Army blocked the supply road to Jewish villages in the south and renewed the attack on Israel positions in the Negev. A convoy was sent to supply the Negev villages. It was heavily attacked by the Egyptian forces from positions secured after the truce. Seven days' more fighting ensued, which gave to the Israel forces control of Beersheba, centre of the Negev, as well as the northern Negev with the exception of the Gaza strip and the Faluja pocket. In a statement made on October 28, 1948, by the United Nations Chief of the Truce Supervision Board to the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief in Gaza, he attributed the renewal of the fighting in the Negev primarily to the failure of the Egyptians to comply with Ruling No. 13 of the Truce Supervision Board regarding the passage of convoys to the Jewish villages in the south. In March 1949 the Israel forces occupied the Wadi Arava up to the Gulf of Eilat and thus gained control of the Negev—a desert area which had been part of Israel since her establishment but had been unoccupied by any forces up to that time. Neither the Egyptians nor the Jordanians had ever possessed international sanction to occupy this part of Israel in the first place, and if their patrols had ever crossed or scantily supervised it prior to its occupation by Israel—a claim that was never substantiated—their expulsion was a blow against aggressive conquest.

The purpose of the Arab invasion had been the destruction of the state of Israel and the ejection of the Jewish population from the soil of Palestine. In a statement made by Azzam Pasha, then Secretary General of the Arab League, on May 15, 1948, the eve of the invasion of the Arab armies, the Arab war aim was formulated in unambiguous terms:

"This," he said, "will be a war of extermination and a memorable massacre which will be spoken of like the Mongolian massacre and the crusades."

Indeed, the Arab attack, especially in its first guerrilla stage, did not lack cases of disregard of the rules of war.

There are at present more than 250,000 Arabs living in the state of Israel, but not a single Jew survives in any part of Palestine that came to be occupied by the invading Arab armies. The Jewish quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem, with its ancient synagogues and monuments, was completely destroyed; even the Jewish Cemetery of the Mount of Olives was desecrated and laid waste.

Resistance to Peace

NO sooner had the Arab states recovered from the shock of Israel's successful resistance than they began to question the character of the Armistice Agreements as a phase in the progress towards a final settlement. So far from regarding them as an arrangement "to facilitate the transition to permanent peace," the Arab signatories, in a joint statement issued on April 1, 1950, pledged themselves not to conduct peace negotiations with Israel and declared that any Arab state doing so would be treated as a traitor and an outcast. Subsequent policy has been in full accord with that declaration. Instead of abstaining, as required by the terms of the armistice, from all threats of aggressive action, their spokesmen in parliament, press and radio have incessantly warned Israel of a coming "second round."

This concept of Israel as a temporary bridgehead to be eliminated by war or blockade still dominates Arab official utterances. "In demanding the restoration of the refugees to Palestine," wrote Mohammed Salah-ad-Din, a former Foreign Minister of Egypt, ". . . the Arabs intend to annihilate the State of Israel." No less outspoken was King Saud in a statement made in Riadh soon after his accession to the throne: "The only way which the Arab states must go is to draw Israel up by her roots. Why should we not sacrifice 10,000,000 out of 50,000,000 Arabs so that we may live in greatness and honour?" Against this mood of war and revenge, reason has little chance of prevailing. "The Jews are our enemies," Baghdad Radio told its listeners on June 28, 1948, "and it does not matter how peace-loving they may be. We shall never cease to prepare for the day of reckoning, for the second round, when the Jews will be driven off our soil."

In this matter, the new regime in Egypt, contrary to early expectations, has not diverged from the traditional slogans. In his opening address to the Arab Armistice Delegations, made in Cairo on April 18, 1951, Mohammed Naguib, then President of Egypt, said: "The existence of Israel is a cancer in the body of the Arab nation." Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt, was equally frank: "Israel is an artificial state which must disappear," he said on May 6, 1954, to a representative of the Greek newspaper "Kathimerini." During his visit to the Lebanese Parliament on July 1, 1954, the Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Major Salah Salem stated: "The evacuation of the occupation forces from our country will free essential forces of ours. We shall then be able to raise our voice and to liberate Palestine. We shall prepare the forces that will liberate Palestine. And, with the help of God, there will be a great revival."

It has been a habit of Arab propaganda to assert that their refusal to make peace is justified by the prior demand to have the original recommendation of the United Nations fulfilled. There is no juridical or moral force in the contention that Israel has a duty to set aside its rights under existing treaties in favour of the recommendations which Arab governments themselves destroyed by force. Indeed, it was because of Arab opposition that the United Nations abandoned its 1947 resolution and called upon the parties to reach their own binding agreements. This they have done; and nothing in the armistice system may now be changed without consent. In December 1952 the General Assembly of the United Nations rejected by vote the Arab thesis that fulfilment of old recommendations was a prior condition of a negotiated peace. But in any case, this argument belongs to the tactics of controversy, not to the reality of the Arab position. Mohammed Salah-ad-Din said recently: "The Arabs will not be satisfied with the implementation of United Nations resolutions. We shall only have complete satisfaction when Israel is finally blotted out from the map of the Middle East. The Arabs will find no rest until this cancer has been removed from their heart." While on November 3, 1954, the Syrian Prime Minister, Faris Al Khoury, declared in Parliament:

Certain Arab leaders say that there can be no peace with Israel before the implementation of the U.N. resolutions. . . They link peace with Israel with these terms. I denounce such a statement, and I say that there is no connection between peace with Israel and the return of the refugees and the U.N. resolutions . . . Whether the return of the refugees or not, peace must not be concluded with Israel in any form. I do not believe that the Arabs would approve peace so long as the Jews remain settled in that spot—the heart of the Arab states—threatening all those around them, and spreading corruption and evil. How long we possibly make peace with them while they remain there? This was the first round and, unfortunately, it was not successful. The Arabs—we included—should prepare for a second round and do their utmost. . .

Belligerent Statements

In such an atmosphere, the idea of progress towards peace with Israel is regarded as a form of treason: "Whoever thinks of making peace with the enemy signs the death warrant of all the Arab nations," said Dr. Fadhil Jamali, the Foreign Minister of Iraq, on his way to Washington to negotiate for the receipt of weapons for the Iraq Army.

Such statements cannot be lightly regarded in any discussion of Israel's security problem. No other state has Israel's experience of being constantly threatened with violent destruction by hostile neighbours a few miles away.

Nor has Arab hostility been confined to warlike propaganda. From the very inception of the state of Israel, an economic boycott has been enforced against it by the Arab states, of which the most significant aspect is the closing of the Suez Canal to all Israel shipping and the interference with the passage of ships of other nations carrying cargoes to Israel. This action of the Egyptian Government is a violation of the Constantinople Convention of 1888 under which the power contiguous to the Suez Canal is bound to keep the Canal "always . . . free and open in time of war as in time of peace to every vessel of commerce or of war without distinction of flag." The Security Council of the United Nations on September 1, 1951, ruled that under the Armistice Agreement neither party could assert that it was actively a belligerent or entitled to exercise the right of visit, search and seizure. The Council found that Egyptian interference with the passage through the Suez Canal of goods destined for Israel was "inconsistent with the purpose of the Armistice Agreement" and "an abuse of the exercise of the right of visit, search and seizure." It called upon Egypt to terminate all such restrictions. No head has been paid to this decision.

A widely ramified boycott machinery has been set up with headquarters in Cairo to prevent trade between the Arab states and Israel, indeed between Israel and other countries. International firms trading with Israel are blacklisted, airlines and shipping companies are denied servicing in Arab airports and harbours if they maintain contact with Israel. A conspicuous example of this policy was the campaign of intimidation conducted by the Arab states against the German Federal Republic which had signed a reparations agreement with Israel.

Danger to international air traffic has been caused by the refusal of Arab airports to provide flight information to aircraft proceeding to or from Israel. The boycott of the Arab states against Israel extends even to the denial of information on the movement of infectious diseases or locusts. Neither considerations of humanity nor the common ills of nature have prevailed against this intense hostility.

THE facts already enumerated would themselves be sufficient to give a disquieting picture of the threat to Israel's security. No state is as vulnerable as Israel in the configuration of its frontiers; none has such memories of recent aggression; none is beset by the nerve-racking experience of hearing the renewal of aggression repeatedly threatened; none is assailed even now by every form of hostility short of regular warfare. But the picture is still not complete without reference to the wider international context, which subjects Israel's fragile security to additional strains.

Israel, while subjected to regional hostility, is not immune

(Continued on Page 6)

VIOLENCE ON THE BORDER

By Lieut.-Gen. J. B. GLUBB

WHEN the United Nations prepared its plan for the partition of Palestine in the autumn of 1947, it drew the demarcation line in such a manner that the Arabs to be included in the proposed Jewish state looked like being very nearly as numerous as the Jews. This indeed was the principal problem which seemed likely to face the Jewish state when it came into existence on May 15, 1948. How were the Jews to run a "Jewish state" in which nearly half the inhabitants would be Arabs?

When the British Mandate came to an end on May 15, guerrilla fighting between Jews and Arabs had already been going on for some months, as the British forces gradually dwindled. On that date the fighting became general.

Both before and after the end of the Mandate, the Israelis seized every possible opportunity to get rid of the Arabs still living in the area allotted to the Jewish state. In some cases, massacre was resorted to, as in the Arab village of Deir Yassin, where the women of the village were massacred and their bodies thrown down the wells — one morning when most of the men of the village were away at work. One such incident went a long way, and the inhabitants of neighbouring villages panicked and fled.

In the course of the fighting, the Jews captured a number of Arab towns and villages, some of which were in the area allotted to the Arabs under the United Nations partition plan. In many such instances, the civil inhabitants were driven out immediately by Israel troops or were given half an hour to leave. In some cases all the means of transport were seized by the Israel army, so that the inhabitants were obliged to abandon all their possessions in their homes.

Birth of a Problem

In general, the Israelis were most ruthless in driving out the Arab civil population from places in the coastal plain or near Tel Aviv, them the Israel capital. In northern Galilee, which they captured from the Syrian Army, they were far less ruthless, and most of the Arab inhabitants remained. Presumably, the hilly district, far removed from vital strategic centres, was not considered to threaten the safety of the State of Israel.

It was in this manner that the Arab refugee problem came into existence. More than half the total number of refugees sought asylum in Jordan, which according to United Nations statistics now contains 450,000 refugees. The total number of inhabitants of Jordan is about 1,400,000. Thus it will be seen that the refugees constitute about one-third of the inhabitants of the country.

The general fighting in Palestine came to an end in July 1948. When all parties accepted the United Nations Armistice, the Egyptian Army was still in occupation of the Negeb and of the Wadi Araba, the depression which runs from the Dead Sea down to the Red Sea. This area had been allotted to Israel in the United Nations partition plan, but the Israelis had failed to occupy it. On the other hand, west of Jerusalem and in northern Galilee they had occupied areas allotted by the United Nations to the Arabs.

In October 1948, the Israel Army broke the United Nations Armistice and attacked the Egyptians. It is true that the Israelis claimed that it was the Egyptians who broke it. For 12 days before the battle began, however, the Israelis had refused to allow United Nations observers to visit the area in which their troops were concentrating. The Egyptians were taken completely by surprise, and suffered a serious reverse. The Israelis thereupon occupied the Beersheba area.

Few outsiders realize now that the whole of the southern part of Israel as it stands today was won, not in the general fighting from May to July 1948, but by a deliberate violation of the United Nations Armistice in October 1948. The Israel Army had been able to increase its strength in the interval by consignments of arms received from behind the Iron Curtain.

Israel was to be guilty of one more breach of the United Nations Armistice. Jordan had been in military occupation of the Wadi Araba since the end of the British Mandate in May 1948, and in August 1948, as already mentioned, the United Nations had arranged an armistice. In the autumn, Jordan and Israel concluded a separate agreement of their own covering the Jerusalem area, and representatives of the two countries met in Rhodes on April 3, 1949, to conclude a new armistice. While these direct Israel-Jordan negotiations were going on in Rhodes, suspicious Israel troop movements were observed southeast of Beersheba. The Jordan Government cabled its delegation in Rhodes instructing it to ask for an Israel explanation. The Israel delegation vehemently denied any military movements. Three days later, however, while negotiations were still proceeding in Rhodes, the Israel Army launched its offensive against the Jordan forces in the Wadi Araba, in defiance of the previous armistice agreements to which the Israel Government had subscribed, in contradiction of its own assurances given only three days before, and while its own delegation was negotiating with a Jordan Government delegation in Rhodes.

I do not refer to these past incidents in a spirit of recrimination. It is necessary, however, to understand the history of the problem in order to understand the obstacles to trust and reconciliation today.

The Israel conquest of the Negeb (the Jews spell the word Negev) produced a new wave of refugees who sought asylum in Jordan. This was not the case, however, in the neighbourhood of Beersheba; although that district was principally inhabited by Arab tribes, these were farmers despite the fact that they lived in tents. Homogeneous tribal communities like these did not panic and take to flight as did the individual citizens of the towns and villages further north. Israel took over control of the Beersheba area, but the tribes remained on their lands.

In the subsequent two years the great majority of these tribes were evicted by the Israel authorities. Since such an eviction was contrary to the terms of the armistice signed at Rhodes it was not carried out by direct military action. The tribes were living and cultivating their own lands, but the Mandatory Government had not yet carried out complete land settlement of the area. Consequently individuals did not hold title deeds for their land, although the boundaries of tribal areas had been demarcated. This situation gave the Israel authorities an opportunity. They began on various pretexts to move these tribes from place to place. They refused to admit the right of the tribes to ownership of tribal lands, and ordered them to live in other and less fertile areas. In some cases, tribes were allowed to plough and sow their land, and when the crop was above ground, the tribe was moved to another area and the crop was harvested by the Jews.

By such means life was made economically impossible for the Beersheba Arab tribes. At this stage, hints were dropped that perhaps the tribesmen would be happier in Jordan. If the suggestion was not welcomed they were moved once more, perhaps to a rocky hillside where life was virtually impossible. Eventually when a tribe "opted" to migrate into Jordan, the Israel Government was careful to secure a signature from the chief to the effect that they had migrated voluntarily. In this manner the Israel Government succeeded in getting rid of most of the tribes of the Beersheba plains and in taking over their lands. There is no doubt that this action was contrary to the spirit of the armistice. It was

GLUBB PASHA

carried out by making life administratively and economically impossible for the Arabs in question. The process was arrested only in 1953, when yet another tribe arrived at the border to cross into Jordan. The Jordan Government refused to admit it and appealed to the United Nations. The Israel Government was obliged to allow it to remain.

The Beersheba tribes who migrated into Jordan were peculiarly unfortunate because the United Nations Relief and Works Agency at first refused to recognize them as refugees or to give them relief. As hostilities were not in progress, they were presumably regarded as immigrants into Jordan and not as refugees. Many of these people died of starvation in the ensuing year, before their status was admitted and they were granted relief.

Such, in outline, are the origins of the Arab refugee problem in Jordan. A few of the refugees came voluntarily just before the end of the British Mandate. The vast majority were violently driven out by the Israel Army during the fighting in 1948. The Arab tribes of the Beersheba area were manoeuvred out of their lands by making their lives economically impossible.

Refugees Disillusioned

Let us now return to the refugees from the cities and villages of the coastal plain and the foothills of Judaea and Samaria. When the fighting ended with the signature of the Israel-Jordan armistice agreement in April 1949, most of these refugees were huddled in camps or scattered in caves in the rocky hills of Judaea and Samaria. Many of them could actually see their homes and their farms, their cottages and their gardens. The great majority of them had fled in the clothes in which they stood, abandoning all their possessions in their houses. In a great many cases, families had become divided. Old people unable to escape had stayed behind. A wife had fled with her children when her husband had been away at work, and so on.

A naive idea also prevailed amongst Arab villagers when the armistice was signed that the troubles were over and they could now go home and resume their normal lives. As a result of this idea, and the other considerations just mentioned, no sooner was the Rhodes armistice signed in April 1949 than a number of the refugees walked across the armistice line into Israel and made for their homes. All or nearly all were unarmed, and their intentions were perfectly innocently to collect their possessions, to search for their relatives or just plainly to "go home." The presence of these Arabs in Israel had, however, caused the Jews one of their principal anxieties at the beginning. They had got rid of them by ruthless methods, and they were certainly not going to allow them back.

I am personally convinced that the Israelis here made a major psychological error. They determined to use ruthless methods to prevent any of the refugees from returning. These Arabs returning to look for their homes were at first almost entirely unarmed. A great number of them were shot dead, without question or answer, by the first Israel patrol they met. Others were maltreated or tortured.

It is of course easy to be wise after the event. Even so, I cannot help thinking that many later troubles would have been avoided if the Israelis had at this stage used more self-control. If "infiltrators" had been arrested and charged before a magistrate with illegal entry, the result might have been more effective. For more than 10 years now, the Jews of Israel have relied almost solely on violence, apparently disregarding the lesson so often taught in history that violence inevitably breeds counter-violence. As might perhaps have been foreseen, Israel violence did not put an end to "infiltration." Instead, the innocent attempts of the refugees to find their relatives or to collect their property, which could scarcely have been more than a nuisance, assumed the proportions of a problem.

When it became clear that the Israelis would shoot on sight any Arab who crossed the armistice line, the number of persons crossing with no evil intent decreased. But the few who for one reason or another still went did so fully armed, and if they saw Israelis coming they shot first. What might have been a passport offence, a nuisance, was unnecessarily magnified by the brutal methods employed.

Handling of Infiltrators

Not all so-called infiltrators were of this type, however. By occupying the Beersheba area down to the Gulf of Aqaba, Israel had severed the land passage joining Asia to Africa. The so-called Gaza strip, formerly a part of Palestine, was cut off from Arab Palestine and Jordan. There was no way of getting from Jordan, Syria or Lebanon to Gaza and to Egypt except by air, for such as could afford it. Those who could not pay for an air passage walked across the Israel-held Beersheba area in the hours of darkness. They did so for many reasons, but they did not do so to injure the Jews — merely because they had business on the other side. Some were engaged in perfectly legitimate trade, and drove pack animals loaded with rice, sugar or consumer goods. Some were smugglers. Some were traffickers in forbidden drugs. Some came from Gaza to Jordan to look for work. None of these persons who crossed the Beersheba area wished to attack the Jews, but Israel patrols frequently intercepted and killed them. And as the numbers of killed increased, so did the numbers of embittered persons mount up. Men whose fathers, brothers, sons or even wives and daughters had been killed on the Gaza caravans longed for revenge. Some of them went back to kill a Jew to pay off the debt. Thus another comparatively harmless activity — crossing from Jordan to Gaza and back — had been handled with unwarranted ruthlessness.

The armistice line itself produced other varieties of "infiltration." In many cases, the line divided a man's home from his orchard. If he went out to pick an apple in his own garden, he was shot dead as an infiltrator. The little town of Qalqilya lies on the foothills of the mountains of Samaria, on the edge of the coastal plain. Just to the west of the town this plain is thickly covered with luxuriant orange groves, on the produce of which Qalqilya lived. The armistice line divided the town from its orange groves and thereby cut off its livelihood. At the first orange-picking season many people of Qalqilya went over the line, each man to pick his own oranges from his own trees. The Israelis concealed patrols in the orange groves and killed the pickers. The resulting incidents were described by the Israelis as armed incursions of bandits.

THERE were other sorts of "infiltration." A certain Arab family had remained in Israel, and they had a son 15 years old. The boy refused to finish his education in Israel. He "infiltrated" into Jordan and went to college. At vacation times, he "infiltrated" back to Israel to see his parents. Or take another example. The women of the Moslem Arab tribes of South Palestine were used to being veiled and to wearing long sweeping skirts. They could not at once accustom themselves to wearing the European clothes and short skirts which were the only ones to be bought in Israel. Their husbands "infiltrated" to Jordan to buy them their traditional Arab clothes. Such examples could be multiplied almost indefinitely. Most of these cases were the inevitable result of the sudden violent bisection of a country which had been one for eight centuries. Inevitably all sorts of complicated problems and conflicting interests required settlement. Sub-machine guns and hand grenades did not provide an adequate solution.

When the Israel Government discovered that shooting the infiltrators did not put an end to infiltration, they took refuge in military reprisals. These at first were on a small scale. A party of eight or ten Israel soldiers would cross into Jordan and approach a small village; the first one or two persons encountered would be killed, and the patrol would return across the armistice line. Sometimes the patrols came across at night and threw hand grenades into the windows of houses, sometimes killing women and children in their beds. In these reprisals the Israelis almost invariably killed the innocent.

The Israel Government, seeing that its reprisals by military patrols were not effective, did not apparently conclude that its policy was wrong. It decided to use more force. Platoon attacks by the Israel Army became the order of the day. Against these military attacks on their villages, the Jordan authorities organized the National Guard to defend the villages. The Israel platoon attacks were repulsed. The Israelis then stepped up their reprisals by using companies of infantry supported by mortars. The Jordan Government then began to put barbed-wire entanglements around frontier villages. The Israel Army replied by using battalions, bombarding the villages with mortars and using detachments of engineers to blow a path through the barbed wire. Other engineers carried prepared charges, which they laid in the captured village and blew down the houses into heaps of rubble.

In the face of this situation, the Jordan Government has been saying the same thing for five years. The problem of the refugees, it says, was not invented by the Jordan Government. One-third of the people in the country are refugees driven out of territory now held by Israel. It is fruitless to argue whether the refugee problem was created by British policy or by the United Nations or by Israel or by Jordan. The problem is with us. Jordan has never undertaken to prevent every person from crossing an imaginary line nearly 500 miles long. It is quite impossible to do so. Jordan, however, believes that intimate cooperation between the police forces of the two sides is the essential, and that this cooperation must be carried out at the level of the local police officer. If persons who have illegally crossed the armistice line are to be apprehended, a rapid exchange of information is essential. If an infiltrator is located in Israel, the information should be telephoned to the Jordan police within an hour so that an attempt can be made to arrest the offender as he recrosses the border.

Jordan has constantly pressed for frequent meetings of police officers all up and down the border line. It is confident that by steady police cooperation of this kind, together with full exchange of information between the two police forces, infiltration can be reduced to a minimum. On one or two occasions when Israel and Jordanian police officers on either side of the border have "got together," incidents in their area have virtually ceased, a fact which seems amply to confirm the Jordan thesis. But Jordan has been preaching for five years to deaf ears.

In the absence of cooperation from Israel, Jordan has made the most strenuous efforts to prevent civilians from crossing the line. A great many arrests have been made in the past five years, and many hundreds of persons are in prison on charges of infiltration. The whole border area is crisscrossed with police and army patrols at night. As a result of these energetic measures, infiltration has been reduced to very small proportions. General Bennike, the United Nations Chief of Staff, bore witness in his last report of Jordan's efforts to prevent infiltration.

In this connection it is worthy of note that in international practice every nation is responsible for the prevention of illegal entry into its frontiers. If a Canadian citizen should enter the United States illegally, the Government of the United States does not make a diplomatic protest to Canada. It merely tightens up its own frontier precautions. Israel, however, claims on the contrary that Jordan is solely responsible for preventing Jordanians from entering Israel illegally. Jordan constantly expresses her readiness to cooperate with Israel in doing so. But Israel, while refusing such cooperation in practical terms, claims that Jordan is solely to blame. In spite of this, Jordan, unaided by Israel, has almost put a stop to infiltration into Israel, although by international practice it is Israel which should be primarily responsible for the protection of her own border.

Armistice Commissions

Against the Jordan plan for the decentralization of minor incidents so that they are handled by local police officers, the Israelis prefer that all incidents be dealt with in the Central Mixed Armistice Commission in Jerusalem. The number of complaints is, however, so great that the MAC is often two months in arrears in dealing with them. From the point of view of police action, this is obviously absurd. If arrests are to be made, the police must receive information in a matter of hours — not weeks or even, as sometimes happens, months. Moreover, the Israelis have a habit of handing in a bunch of complaints, 20 or 30 together, and sometimes six weeks or more old. It seems unlikely that the Israel police are so inefficient that this is the best they can do. Although such complaints are so out of date and so vague that they cannot be traced, the Israel Government nevertheless adds them to its "statistics," which receive the maximum of publicity throughout the world.

Not only is the Mixed Armistice Commission overloaded with complaints, it works under another handicap also. It receives a good deal of publicity and the speeches made in it are often reported in the press. There is a strong impression that the Israel speakers at meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission are really addressing the people of Israel, the United Nations or the American public rather than attempting to settle minor disputes up and down 300 miles of border. The accumulation of many hundreds of complaints provides the opportunity for an eloquent speech of indignation. If, as should have been the case, three-quarters of these incidents had been settled by the local policemen within a few hours of their occurrence, they would have produced no dividend in the way of world publicity.

It is not my intention, however, to deny that infiltration has taken place in the past and that thefts of farm animals, water piping and a few other items have occurred. The articles stolen are usually such as are left out in the fields at night. But reference to United Nations statistics reveals that a high proportion of articles stolen are returned by the Jordan police. As against these thefts, Israel Army patrols have an akward habit of driving off Jordanian flocks of sheep. On the whole, the value of property lost by the two sides is often roughly the same. There is, however, a difference. Thefts from Israel by Jordanians are carried out by thieves, who are nearly all destitute refugees evicted from Israel. The looting of Jordan flocks is carried out by patrols of the Israel Army.

The activities of the Israel Army are not, however, limited to the occasional looting of sheep. Infinitely more serious, and in fact the root of the whole problem, are the military attacks on Jordanian villages carried out by units of the Israel Army. The now notorious attack on Qibya village in October 1953 was only a peculiarly bloody example of the kind of "reprisal" attack carried out again and again by the Israel Army for the past five years. In these attacks, men, women and children are slaughtered indiscriminately. Sometimes also the village is deliberately destroyed with explosives.

(Continued on Page 6)

PELTOURS

Conducted tours to all parts of Israel

DEPARTURES: JANUARY 16 TO JANUARY 22
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Jan. 16	0930	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	0930	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
	2040	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON. Jan. 17	0900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.
TUES. Jan. 18	0030	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Scandinavia
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, London
	1200	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1600	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York.
WED. Jan. 19	0700	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	0930	SABENA	Athens, Brussels.
	0930	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul.
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva. Paris, New York.
	1700	L.A.I.	Rome,
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
THURS. Jan. 20	0900	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York.
	2045	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
FRI. Jan. 21	0930	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome, Paris.

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES. Jan. 18	1045	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia,

FROM HAIFA PORT

Jan. 19, 1955	s.s. ARTSA	Larnaca, Naples, Marseilles.
Jan. 20, 1955	s.s. GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.

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ISRAEL'S CONSTANT VIGIL

(Continued from Page 5)

from any of the dangers which might ensue from a world conflict reaching into the Middle East. Indeed a Great Power conflict in the Middle East would face Israel with a double peril — attack by an invading Great Power and a simultaneous assault by neighbouring Arab states.

Moreover, Israel faces these manifold dangers with no sure prospect of assistance from any quarter. Israel is not integrated into any system of defence pacts or security guarantees. The Arab League Collective Security Pact, the British treaties with Iraq, Jordan and Egypt, the defence association growing up around Turkey and Pakistan, and American arms and agreements in the Middle East are all oriented exclusively towards the Arab states and are based on Israel's exclusion. There is thus not a single country in the world which has contracted a firm unequivocal obligation to help defend Israel by armed force in the event of aggression. Recourse to the United Nations Charter which in 1948 had some effect in limiting the duration of the war and localising its effects is now a dubious safeguard. In the present conflict between the Great Powers and in the light of the veto provision twice exercised in the Arab-Israel context by the Soviet Union, it may be doubted whether Israel, if attacked, could even obtain a cease-fire resolution from the Security Council. Six years ago the Security Council was able to adopt five such resolutions, two of which the Arab states obeyed and three of which they defied. Thus, not only does Israel face formidable dangers; she also faces them in unusual solitude.

Policies of Great Powers

The effect of Great Power policies in the present international situation has been to increase this already grave disadvantage. For while the Soviet Union has twice prevented any action in the Security Council favourable to Israel's security, the Western Powers have embarked upon a policy of unilateral Arab rearmament. The British treaties with Jordan, Iraq and Egypt constitute guarantees of Arab security of a kind which Israel entirely lacks. But now, in addition, Egypt under the new treaty with Britain is about to inherit one of the greatest military bases in the world, with its airfields, installations and factories. Iraq has signed an agreement for military aid from the United States, and a similar agreement has been offered to Egypt. In thus increasing the strength of Israel's neighbours, the Western Powers have so far failed to maintain the principle of equality by offering similar arrangements to Israel. Nor have they sought from Arab governments any relaxation of their hostility to Israel as a condition of Western assistance. This policy of one-sided reinforcement of Israel's neighbours appears to the Israel people as a deviation from the best standards of international morality or prudence.

It also implies a retreat by the Western Powers from the undertakings contained in the Tripartite Declaration of May 1950, under which they pledged themselves to maintain the military balance between the Arab states and Israel and to enable "Israel and the Arab states" (not the Arab states alone) to contribute to the defence of the area against aggression.

These policies increase the existing advantage which the Arabs possess as a result of their geographic and demographic preponderance. They have vast expanses of territory and vital strategic strongpoints. They have huge resources of oil. They have enormous reserves of manpower. Their financial and economic resources are vastly superior to those of Israel. These advantages may or may not be reflected in their current military posture. But this is of small moment. In discussing a regional security problem the criterion is one of basic potential, not of current military strength; and in such terms the Arab states possess an advantage even without the treaties and arms agreements showered on them and withheld from Israel by the United States and Britain. In recent years all the Arab states have been strengthening their armies, their military industry and their equipment. Huge military budgets, that cannot be matched by Israel's struggling economy, have enabled them to purchase modern Western equipment such as jet planes, artillery, tanks and armoured war machines. The military budgets of the Arab states in the current year exceed the total of Israel's entire budget for all purposes, civil and military.

IT is against this background that the specific problem of border insecurity, of marauding and infiltration, should be viewed. An intermittent guerrilla war on Israel's borders, especially those with Jordan and the Egyptian-occupied Gaza-strip, is the spearhead of comprehensive hostility. It is difficult to imagine that a quiet border could coexist with the political and emotional attitudes of the Arab leaders which I have described. An improvement of relations between governments is a prerequisite of a more peaceful frontier life. Yet specific consideration is needed for the movement of Arab "infiltration" which is acknowledged by both parties and by the United Nations to be the primary specific cause of recent outbreaks.

The process of "infiltration" began in the period immediately following the conclusion of the Armistice Agreements. It was at first a sporadic trickle of illegal crossings actuated in part by motives of family reunion. Efforts made by Israel to regulate this movement by agreement with the Arab states failed owing to the Arab refusal to legalise any transit of persons between their respective territories and Israel. As a result, these illegal crossings became a regular practice, which after a time degenerated into wholesale infiltration accompanied by theft and smuggling. The Government of Israel first took no steps to suppress this movement, regarding it as a temporary phase. It also put into operation an official scheme of its own for the reunion of Arab families separated by the war, and as a result several thousand Arabs have rejoined their kinsfolk in Israel. Contrary to expectations, however, the movement showed no sign of abating. Thefts, robbery, hold-ups and eventually murder and sabotage became of frequent occurrence. As the border region became more tense with constant violence, the Israel villagers in the area were authorised to organise their own defence against invaders.

It has been asserted quite wrongly that this infiltration is conducted primarily by refugees. The nightly incursions into Israel territory, which in most cases show careful planning, are not the work of destitute refugees but of highly trained gunmen acting on paramilitary lines. They openly sell their booty in the markets of the Arab border towns, not infrequently sharing their gains with the appointed organs of security. In a number of cases, where the Israel authorities supplied to the Arab Government data on the identity and the crimes of the infiltrators, these were not brought to trial, and only rarely have the stolen goods been returned.

Immediately after the armistice there was a short period of Jewish-Arab cooperation, which showed that goodwill could achieve something. Above, an Israel soldier points out a border feature to an Arab legionnaire.

There can be little doubt that much of this guerrilla war is of a military character. The targets chosen, the form of attack, the types of arms used and the methods employed indicate that many of these raids are planned on military lines. The setting of mines, the ambushing of watchmen and firing at guards are clearly not the work of hapless refugees. In more than one case the raids have been well synchronised and carefully planned military operations executed with a high degree of precision. This campaign affords first class opportunities for instructing men in guerrilla tactics, gathering military information and making the raiders familiar with the territory in which the "second round" may one day be fought.

Relentless Guerrilla War

The dimensions which the guerrilla war against Israel has assumed in recent years may be gathered from the following data. From 1949 to the middle of 1954 there have been an average of 1,000 cases of infiltration per month along the several frontiers, the majority of them on the Israel-Jordan border. The number of clashes with armed marauders on the latter border alone amounted during the last four years to 1,069, the incidents of theft, burglary and armed robbery to 3,573. Livestock, seed, fertilizers, agricultural implements and irrigation pipes have been among the principal booty of these marauding expeditions. Miles of telephone wires have been stolen and telephone poles destroyed, while the cutting of electric wires has seriously interfered with agricultural and industrial activities.

All this material damage, however, is overshadowed by the fearful toll of human life. On the Jordan border alone 513 Israelis were killed and wounded during the past four years. The Commander of the Arab Legion proclaims the innocence of a process which, unless checked, may bring ruin to the whole Armistice system.

A summary of incidents within a brief period of time and along a single sector of the Jordan frontier was presented by the Israel Representative at the United Nations to the Security Council on November 12, 1953. The nightly attacks there recorded, with their ever-increasing toll of lives, have created nervous tension in the Israel border villages which militates against the self-restraint maintained during the early phases of this war. Tension in the border areas, however, has of late become so acute as sometimes to result in a breakdown of that traditional attitude.

The Jordan Government has distributed arms and ammunition to village youths in the border areas, labelling them "National Guards," without effective control or training. Its agreement has not yet been received for any radical measures to stop guerrilla activities along the border, such as the regular policing of the area, the division of no man's land or the marking of the armistice line. According to a report of the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to the Secretary-General of the U.N. dated October 30, 1953, no effective system of frontier demarcation could be set up "since the Jordan authorities have been unwilling to agree to any 'permanent' scheme for the marking of the demarcation line." According to the same report, "an Israel survey team engaged in marking of the border was fired on from Jordan-controlled territory," and the "officer in charge of the surveying team was seriously wounded." This has happened in many instances. The case of the Lebanese frontier, which is clearly marked by cairns placed every few hundred yards and where the local gendarmerie maintains order, indicates that where there is a will, an end can be put to violence across the border.

The Commander of the Arab Legion says (see Glubb) that "in international practice every nation is responsible for the prevention of illegal entry into its frontiers" and that "the Israelis must deal with such incidents in their country and not expect the military command in Jordan to do so" — the implication clearly being that notwithstanding the terms of the Armistice Agreement, the Jordan military authorities do not feel obliged to stop the evil at its source. In July 1954 the United States, Britain and France proposed the demarcation of the frontier and the erection of barriers as a measure to prevent infiltration and reprisals. This suggestion was accepted by Israel and again rejected by Jordan. It is hard to see how refusal to mark the border and consolidate its defences can be reconciled with peaceful intention or purpose.

Infiltration Epidemic

A serious situation, second in gravity only to that on the Jordan frontier, has developed in recent months on the Egyptian border. Though the constant raids into Israel territory across the Egyptian armistice line do not, like those from Jordan, operate in populous areas, they have created in the wide expanses of the Negev a state of insecurity necessitating exceptional measures of vigilance to safeguard the lives and property of the rural population. Many of these raids reveal paramilitary training and careful reconnaissance of the ground and of the local farmers' habits. Flocks numbering many hundred heads of sheep have been driven off, plantations uprooted, and vital communications mined. A special problem is presented by the Bedouin in the area. The Egyptian authorities frequently employ their own Bedouin for attacks on the Israel Bedouin, particularly at times of political tension.

THE prospects of removing such a profound tension by palliative measures are not hopeful. A development of the Armistice agreement into a peace settlement is the only radical cure. But if there were a desire to move progressively towards peace, many effective steps could be taken. The first would be to stop the campaign of incitement in the Arab press and radio, and the public statements of political leaders. A second step would be the elimination of the economic boycott against Israel which is doing the Arab countries no less, if not indeed more harm than Israel. Third, a number of specific measures could be adopted for improving conditions on the border. A series of such proposals was submitted by Israel to Jordan in March 1953, but met with categorical rejection. The most important measure to prevent trouble in the border region would be the demarcation of the present lines by clearly visible signs on the ground. A further preventive measure would be the partitioning of the "no man's land" areas on the border which considerably hamper the effective policing of the frontier region. To remove the incentive of booty, searches should be carried out to discover goods stolen by marauders in Israel. At the same time, the responsibility of the local authorities to prevent the infiltration of marauders into Israel territory should be enforced by disciplinary measures. Firearms should be carefully registered and licensed and all unauthorised explosives and their detonating agents should be confiscated by the competent authorities in Jordan.

Another measure intended to stop infiltration was the Agreement reached on March 5, 1951, between Israel and Jordan for the holding of regular meetings of local commanders for settling border problems, exchanging information on marauders, arranging for the return of stolen property and providing for the return of persons who had inadvertently strayed across the unmarked line. After a year's trial it became clear, however, that the Jordanian authorities had no intention of cooperating effectively in the prevention of marauding. Stolen property was for the most part sold openly in Jordan market places and was returned only in very exceptional cases. On January 9, 1953, Israel informed the Jordanians that it saw no purpose in continuing this Agreement. In June 1952 Israel took the initiative in proposing a new Local Commanders' Agreement, following a suggestion made by Secretary of State Dulles. The Jordanians were reluctant, but in the end grudgingly signed it.

The new Agreement, too, remained a dead letter. Very little was done by the Jordan police to return stolen property and apprehend marauders even when their names were officially communicated to them by the Israel authorities. Israel also proposed the setting up of telephone lines in exposed districts, such as the area of Al-Kubeibe-Latrun, to facilitate a speedy exchange of information. This proposal, too, was first held up and then rejected. The Israel authorities also suggested that in certain areas the armistice line be redrawn, so as to enable villagers to work on their fields without crossing the border. In this matter, too, the Jordanians have maintained their negative attitude.

Israel would welcome any measure, however temporary and palliative, that might help in some measure to reduce tension. In recent weeks, especially since the appointment of General Burns to lead the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, there has been a promising reduction of tension. Israel has no aggressive designs against her neighbours. If she had, she could have had many opportunities in recent years, when Arab states were weakened by internal disturbances and coups d'état. There has been a scrupulous abstention by Israel from exploiting these instabilities. Nor would an aggressive Israel support American and British proposals for reinforcing the armistice demarcation line as a tangible barrier to movement from either side. Israel urgently needs peace for economic development and for accomplishing the great task of absorbing the 700,000 Jewish refugees who have come from all parts of the world — including 350,000 immigrants driven by intolerance from Arab lands. Some Arab leaders must be aware that peace with Israel would benefit the Middle East and open out a new horizon of regional progress; but such moderation, if it exists, has not yet found tangible expression in official policy, the Arab leaders having become slaves of their own bellicose slogans which they cannot now recant.

Categorical Rejections

Despite this negative attitude Israel has from time to time outlined concrete peace proposals. In the Seventh General Assembly of the United Nations in 1952 the Israel Government submitted an elaborate blueprint for a peace settlement and regional cooperation between Israel and the Arab states. These proposals were categorically rejected by the Arab spokesmen. In November 1953 the Government of Israel made another effort to seek an agreed settlement of outstanding issues with Jordan by requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in conformity with Article XII of the Armistice Agreement, to convoke a conference of both parties for the purpose of revising and improving the Armistice Agreement in the light of past experience. Although the terms of the Armistice Agreement make attendance at such a conference obligatory, the request of the Secretary General, supported by the Western Powers, was rejected by the Government of Jordan. In October 1954, the Israel Government released the blocked accounts of Arab refugees and proposed the conclusion of non-aggression pacts as an intermediate stage between the armistice and a peace settlement.

At the time of writing, despite a compressive lull on the Jordan border, no long-term solution is in sight. It does not appear likely that local border incidents will develop into a general collapse of the armistice frontier; but the air is heavy on both sides of the frontier, and peace hangs on a tenuous thread.

No international question has been so much discussed and so little solved. The discussions have at least defined the three avenues of progress. The first and best alternative would be a negotiation between Israel and each Arab state with the object of making a transition from the armistice to permanent peace. There is nothing revolutionary or unreasonable in this suggestion. It expresses the duty of all civilized states to live together in neighbourliness and tranquility. It does not involve the Arabs in any new commitment; for the Armistice Agreements are defined in their own terms as acts of "transition to permanent peace." There is an impressive volume of world opinion in favour of the doctrine that the armistice system, with its many improvised and impermanent features, has lasted too long and should be succeeded by a more stable system of international relationship. The Great Powers and the United Nations would do well continually to articulate this as the determined will of the international community.

Possible Alternatives

Six years ago Mr. John Foster Dulles, addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations, clearly expressed the view that it would be serious to allow a provisional military relationship to endure to long. He said: "Fighting must give way to truce, truce to armistice, and armistice to final peace." There can be no assurance that negotiations between Israel and her neighbours would lead to swift agreement; but a stubborn refusal even to negotiate is surely out of accord with any doctrine of international duty.

A second alternative, which might bring relief until a peace negotiation takes place, would be to utilise the opportunities of review and revision inherent in the Armistice Agreements themselves. Article VIII of the Armistice Agreement with Jordan provides for a Special Committee for settling many dangerous problems, especially in the Jerusalem area. In 1952 the United Nations Chief of Staff reported that Jordan refused to meet Israel in that Committee. This refusal still persists. There are articles in each Armistice Agreement which oblige either party to accept the U.N. Secretary-General's invitation to attend a conference, convoked at the request of the other party, for the purpose of reviewing, modifying or suspending any or each article of the Armistice Agreement. Here, too, Jordan has refused to honour its signature obliging her to meet Israel under the procedures laid down in the Armistice Agreement. It is extraordinary for a government to proclaim fidelity to an international agreement while declining to meet the central provision of that very agreement for revision or review. Recently, the policy of ostracism has been carried to ever more extreme lengths by Jordan's refusal to attend meetings of the United Nations Security Council because the Charter makes such attendance conditional upon the acceptance of an obligation of pacific settlement.

A third and more modest line of possible improvement has recently been tried in the form of proposals for marking the border and erecting obstacles at suitable points. This too has been rejected on the Arab side.

The Israel Government and its Defence Forces will not neglect any idea or opportunity which seems likely to offer hope of a remedy. In these circumstances the basic question is clearly not one of procedure but of policy. Does there exist any international influence which can overcome the comprehensive negation which the Arab Governments have chosen to adopt? Refusal to discuss peace; refusal to develop the Armistice Agreement into more lasting accords; refusal to review the Armistice Agreement under Article XII; refusal to confer with Israel under Article VIII of the Armistice; refusal by Jordan to attend the Security Council's meetings under Article 35 of the Charter; refusal to mark the frontier; refusal to erect barriers to infiltration: refusal to restrain the eruption of marauding bands across the frontier; refusal to desist from inflamatory propaganda and incitement; refusal by Egypt to abandon an illicit blockade — all this together adds up to a political attitude which will surely have to be modified if the tension in the Middle East is to be relieved.

Until then the Israel Defence Forces will face a heavy task, and face it virtually alone as the solitary effective means of safeguarding Israel's physical integrity.

Violence on the Border

(Continued from Page 5)

I do not arrogate to myself the right to pronounce on the moral aspect of such sentences. But if I may adapt the famous epigram of Talleyrand, I would say, "These actions may or may not be crimes, but they are most certainly a mistake." Massacres of innocent people only make matters worse. As an Arab delegate recently said in New York, "Israel cannot shoot her way to peace."

One last word remains to be said. We have heard much lately of Israel invitations to high-level meetings with Jordan, and of Jordan's refusal. This situation requires explanation.

As I have said above, Jordan believes that the problem of frontier incidents is one for the Police. She believes that the solution lies under the hands of the two governments and is comparatively simple, namely: (1) stop using armies and to ensure police cooperation; and to decentralise the handling of minor incidents to local police officers on both sides. Jordan has found Israel completely uncooperative towards these proposals.

Instead, Israel uses two weapons: set-piece attacks on Arab villages by the Israel Army; and public statements on international platforms, offering peace and proposing high-level conferences, preferably in New York. The Jordanians are firmly convinced that such offers are purely political manoeuvres made in order to gain publicity at Jordan's expense — particularly in America. "If the Israelis really want to stop incidents," say the Jordanians, "they have only to order their police force to cooperate fully with the Jordan police."

One often reads statements to the effect that both Jordan and Israel are equally guilty of aggression. But it is essential to remember the point which I have made above, namely that the incidents on the two sides are different in nature. The incidents carried out by Jordanians are the work of destitute refugees, whom the Jordan Government is doing its very utmost to control. The incidents carried out by Israelis, however, are not the work of individuals but are acts of aggression carried out by th armed forces of the Israel Government.

The Army of Jordan is better known to the world at large as the Arab Legion. In the five years which have elapsed since the Rhodes Armistice was signed in April 1949, not one square inch of Israel-held territory has been either planned or executed or even connived at by the Arab Legion, or by any other armed force controlled by the Jordan Government. This is a fact.

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PROFILE

Doctor, Housewife, Minister

By Miriam Bat-Natan

DR. EDITH SUMMERSKILL: doctor, housewife, Chairman of the Labour Party and twice Minister of the Crown, who left Israel yesterday after a ten-day tour of the country, is an imposing personality. She surveys a roomful of newspapermen, mostly mere males, with a smile of conscious superiority on her lips, and misses no opportunity of reminding them of their failure to allow women the equal rights which are their due. She is a formidable opponent in debate, always ready with an appropriate quip or a crushing retort; for her, being a woman is not a disability — it is an honour, almost a virtue.

At the same time, she does not lose sight of the human side of the problems with which she has had to deal.

When she became Minister of National Insurance in the 1950 Government — the third woman to hold Cabinet rank in Britain and the first married one to do so — she said: "I want to be a Minister of Human Relations". Human problems have always been of paramount importance to her, especially all questions affecting women and children.

These problems, which then engaged her attention as an administrator, first came before her as a doctor. Edith Summerskill comes of a family of doctors, and herself qualified at the early age of 20, having been educated at King's College, London, and Charing Cross Hospital.

She has taken a great interest in the campaign to make painless childbirth available to all mothers, and in 1941 published a book, "Babies Without Tears". Another subject on which she feels strongly, and on which she has spoken on many occasions, is the right of the wife to financial equality with her husband and a share in the family income.

Career Begins

Dr. Summerskill's political career began when she was co-opted on to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of an Urban District Council. Her first Parliamentary candidature was in 1934, when she contested the London constituency of Putney in a by-election and, although unsuccessful, reduced the Conservative majority in that Conservative stronghold by 18,000 votes. She turned to local government, and in the same year became a member of the Middle sex County Council for a Tottenham division, which she continued to represent until 1941, when pressure of other work forced her to resign.

By that time, she was a Member of Parliament and member of various wartime committees. She had contested the Bury division in the 1935 general election, and in 1935 stood for the constituency which she has represented ever since, West Fulham, winning the seat from the Conservatives. During World War II she was a member of the Women's Consultative Committee set up to advise the Government on the wartime employment of women, a member of the Select Committee which enquired into the condition of women in the Services, and of the Select Committee on Equal Compensation for Civilian War Injuries.

She has always been a champion of women's right to equal status with men, and to the corresponding duties involved; during the war, she founded the Women's Home Defence Movement and was a leading campaigner both in the Commons and outside for the admission of women to the Home Guard.

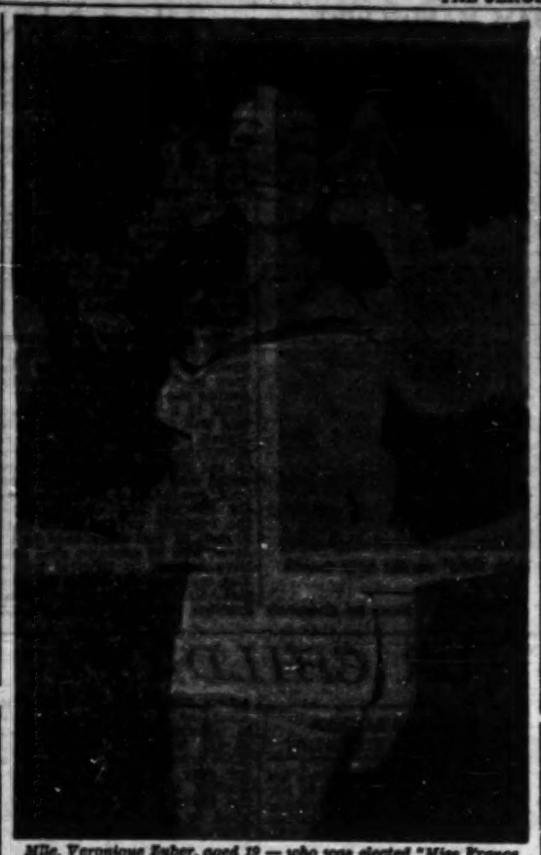
As a back-bencher "Dr. Edith" was an active Member of Parliament and speedily made her reputation. When Labour was returned to power in July, 1945, Dr. Summerskill received junior office as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food. Outstanding in her work in this department was the passing of the Milk (Special Designations) Act in 1945, which she helped to bring about and which she introduced into the Commons. It gave her special satisfaction to see this Bill become Law, for she and other doctors had been fighting for 25 years to ensure clean milk for all.

She led the British delegation to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's conference in Washington in 1946, and the next year spoke at the FAO meeting in Geneva on the subject of the United Kingdom's contribution to the solution of the world's food problem.

Her husband, whom she married in 1925, is, like herself, a doctor; they have a son and a daughter. Dr. Summerskill rates very highly the importance of women in the home, and has said that if circumstances forced her to choose between her public career and her home life she would unhesitatingly sacrifice the former.

She is an energetic member of the Opposition Front Bench in the House of Commons, and is a member of the Parliamentary Labour Party's Parliamentary Committee, or "Shadow Cabinet". Dr. Summerskill has broadcast for the Labour Party, and in April, 1948, once again broke new ground as the first woman to take part in one of their series of political broadcasts.

In 1949, Dr. Summerskill was made a member of the Privy Council, the first married woman to receive this honour. She has travelled widely, and was a member of the recent Labour Party delegation to China.



Mlle. Veronique Zuber, aged 19 — who was elected "Miss France 1955" — receives congratulatory kisses from "Miss Europe" (left) and "Miss France 1954" (right) after the election at Fontainebleu during the past week. Mlle. Zuber is already Miss Paris. Express Photo

Women Win Battle Of the Pudding

By a Special Correspondent

AFTER eleven weeks of uninterrupted bitter struggle, the British Admiralty finally admitted defeat in what was called the "Battle of the Pudding" in which the 7,500 members of the Women's Royal Naval Service (WRNS) were pitted against the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The defeat was admitted in a special Order of the Day issued by WRNS Commandant Nina Robertson which granted all Wrens permission to eat in private restaurants and diners in the vicinity of their barracks and camps rather than in the naval messrooms.

It all started about three months ago, when a number of Wrens complained that the food served in the naval messrooms was cooked by men for men and was ruining the female figures. In a letter sent to the then WRNS Commandant, Mary Lloyd, the Wrens charged that they were served pudding fourteen times during a single week, mashed potatoes seven times, steak pie five times, boiled potatoes four times and jam twenty times. Also, the soups were too thick and swimming in fat, as were the grilled sausages and fried onions. What the girls demanded was a change of menus to include salads, spinach, carrots, celery, skimmed milk and crackers instead of cakes.

The answer was that if their wish were granted, the men of the Royal Navy, forced to eat spinach and such, would have mutinied in no time. Then the girls requested permission to eat out so as to be able to choose their own food. This, too, was denied.

As a result, most Wrens boycotted the naval messrooms and fixed their own meals with groceries bought in town. While they did not get slimmer from their new diet, the publicity they got in British newspapers was such that permission to eat out was finally granted, which only goes to show once again that even the Admiralty cannot underestimate the power of a woman.

MOONSHINE IN THE KITCHEN

By Ralph K. Poland

BEIRUT. — MOONSHINE equipment is rapidly becoming a household article for Americans in Dhahran, the sprawling oil community in the desert kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The more than 5,000 American citizens working for American concerns in Dhahran's rich oil fields and on the six pumping stations along the 750-mile cross-desert pipeline to the Mediterranean, have found the desert even drier than they expected.

At first, Saudi Arabian authorities ruled that Americans working on the oil installations could import liquor on condition that they gave none to the local population. But many Arabs working or trading with Americans soon got to know — and like — the taste of the "devil's water."

Bootlegging began to flourish. Crews of passenger planes, camel drivers across the desert, and boatmen in the Persian Gulf began smuggling whisky and gin into Arabia. A bottle of bourbon which sold for less than $3 in Beirut, brought $10 and more in Dhahran.

But Saudi Arabian customs men countered by tightening their liquor blockade. The Americans were left with the unadulterated monotony of their desert existence.

Thus, according to the visitors, the housewives turned to bootlegging on their own. The wife of an American oilman spending a short leave in Beirut gave this recipe for the Saudi Arabian oil community's favourite drink:

Get a five-gallon glass jug. Put in 10 pounds of sugar; five cans of concentrated orange juice; add some grain yeast; fill up the jug with water, add raisins and dried apples, and let it ferment in a warm place for about two weeks.

The result, after distilling, is the smoothest homemade liquor south of Beirut and east of Suez, she said. (NANA)

CUDDLE AGAIN

LONDON. — CUDDLE a baby when he cries or he may grow up with psychological kinks.

That is the advice of Professor Ronald Illingworth, child health expert at Sheffield University.

Writing in this week's issue of the British Medical Journal, he declared, "Many babies cry from hunger because someone — the doctor, nurse or mother — is so obsessed by the fear of overfeeding that the baby is half-starved. I have yet to see a baby who cries because of overfeeding.

Professor Illingworth gave boredom as an important cause of crying in older babies.

Many babies were left to cry for hours in a pram outside the house with nothing but a brick wall to see. All they wanted was to see what was going on and to have company. Often they would be quite content in the kitchen where they could see their mother working.

Professor Illingworth gave a warning that it might do harm to allow a baby or small child to cry for prolonged periods.

Longer And Leaner

NEW YORK, (UP). — THE "longer, leaner look" is what we'll be striving for this spring, according to some top American Fashion Designers. But they're accenting femininity, even though they're de-emphasizing curves.

Spring and summer clothes are being pre-viewed this week for more than 150 fashion writers here attending the National Press Week sponsored by the couture group of the New York Dress Institute.

Designer Adele Simpson raised the beatline from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in her spring dresses and suits, and revealed a new "belted basque" silhouette that gives the lean, long-waisted look without eliminating a belt at the waistline.

"American women want to be comfortable," the designer explained.

The "belted basque" is used in dresses with a gentle flare to the skirts. A horisontal seam several inches below the waist gives the impression of a long torso line, yet narrow self-fabric belts are worn at the waist.

Slim suits with longer jackets also carry out the long-torso theme for spring. Even when the jacket comes off, a soft over-blouse, often made of a print to match the jacket lining, replaces the old tucked-in blouse for a longer look.

Designer Pauline Trigere is leading the way to extra feminine appeal in clothes for daytime as well as evening. She calls it "the dainty look."

Miss Trigere has made daytime wool dresses for spring in pale grey and golden beige trimmed with white, for instance, with a white leather belt and a white hat.

Another Trigere daytime dress is a soft green print wool with a white chiffon stole. The French-born designer uses the pale colours in unusual after-five costumes, too.

She has made a finger-tip length wool coat in camel-colour to wear belted over a white lorganza short evening dress. The dress is made with a full skirt that begins at a hipline seam — typical of many of the long-lined party dresses for spring.

Chiffon dresses have new uses for spring. Mrs. Simpson likes to use water colour print chiffons for shirtwaist dresses. Mollie Parnis has used chiffons in brilliant colours for short evening dresses. Bright pink, vivid blue and jade green are three of the Parnis colours for spring evenings.

Miss Parnis also features spring costumes, sometimes a print dress and long coat lined with matching print, and often a suit with a semi-fitted jacket and a harmonizing over-blouse.

Short-sleeved suits and wool coats trimmed with heavy lace are two Maurice Rentner trademarks for next spring. The designer has made suits in lustrous silk and wool fabrics with cuffed, elbow-length sleeves. He's even used the short-sleeved suit in cotton print for summer — a grey and black print that gets a dressy touch with the black-fringed belt looped in the front. (UP)

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Heim

I HAVE often wondered what force governs the immutable laws that control children's occupations. Why at one season of the year many side streets are impassable, because of groups of girls playing skipping ropes across the road, while the next week in the same street with the same girls, there isn't so much as a piece of string to be seen. The girls are there, this time with some boys, but they are one and all playing hopscotch. Boys apparently don't play with ropes. (Why not, and where are they during the skipping rope period ?)

Why is it that to play with a toy and whip is practically compulsory one day, and the next day, it is to court social ostracism? It must be very confusing for the shopkeepers. It has nothing to do with the weather. A nation whose youth plays football in the summer is not going to allow the weather to dictate its recreations.

We have been through three major fashions that have swept the country like epidemics, since we came to Israel. We arrived here just before the start of the great scrap collections. I had heard about children that collected scrap pictures. We did not do it when I was young, but I had read somewhere that it was a popular pastime with the children of the Victorian age, and a nice gentle pastime it was, to cut out pretty pictures and stick them in books. But our children turned it into a savage competition. They didn't stick the scraps into books, they only pressed them there, and it was impossible to open a volume from "Hebrew for Beginners" to "The Kinsey Report" without being enamoured with bits of coloured papers. Quantity seemed to be the main thing, and no duplicates. My daughter pored over her's like any miser at our peak period we had 387 and this was few compared with some—and when I innocently suggested she should stick them in a book, she asked me with withering scorn how could she exchange them if they were stuck in a book. No, she didn't want to look at them, she only wanted to have the most of all the girls in the class, and would I please write to England for a sixpenny packet from Woolworth's.

Plaited Plastic

After that came the plaited plastic. Every boy in the house was adorned by a guard of varied length and colour. Bracelets, necklaces and hairbands appeared like a rash. The children were queuing to buy the raw materials. Then, as suddenly as it came, it went, and when last week I asked for a renewal of the guard for the car keys I was met with a blank stare.

The latest craze is the fretsaw. My son starts at six a.m. and with a begrudged interval for going to school, continues until bedtime. Everything sawable is sawn, and I am afraid when the plywood gives out he will start on the furniture.

★ Saw blades go at the rate of twenty a week and we have a number of drunken looking plywood pictures gracing (?) the walls. This fad seems to be "Men Only" but I daresay the girls will find some thing equally messy and more expensive.

I have come to the conclusion that all this is not spontaneous. Somewhere there is a Mastermind of a child, a malicious Peter Pan, an infant genius controlling an international organization. When he judges the times is ripe, for instance when the shops have ordered millions of hoops following a run on them, he calls his henchmen and says "Right, boys. From 1400 hours hoops are out and it's collecting silver paper," and all over the world children begin to bully their parents along those lines.

The fretsaw fever is taking hold slowly, possibly parental resistance to this dangerous instrument is stronger, but don't think you have escaped. Worn down by incessant cries of "But he's got one" and "I promise I'll be careful" eventually your son will have a fretsaw too. Parents beware!

★ and certainly taking a saw to bed does not do the sheets any good.

Advice From The Master

PARIS. — FASHION Czar Christian Dior had some advice this week for women with "middle-aged spread." If the spread's on top, wear tight skirts. If it's on the bottom, wear flare skirts, Dior also offered some advice on knees.

He called the knee "an outrageously ugly part of the human anatomy." It should always be covered by the dress, he said. Other hints for tasteful dress: colours — navy blue is becoming to most women. Dior called it "summer black." The hardest two colours to wear are yellow and orange. Yellow, he opined, should be worn only by brunettes and never by blondes. Length — that depends on the legs and ankles. But the dress should always hide the knees, Dior emphasized.

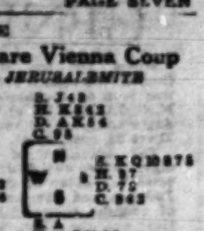
Height — tall women can wear either flare skirts or tight skirts. A short woman should wear slim skirts if her waist and hips are small, but flare skirts if her hips are broad.

The man whose "H-line" created a sensation in the fashion world last year had some kind words to say about the way American women dress. They know how to use accessories, Dior said. In a simple, pleated skirt and sweater combination, an American woman can be the picture of chic by using the right — exactly right — accessories. (UP)

BRIDGE

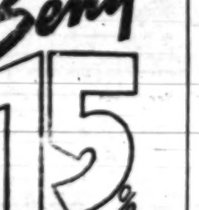
A Rare Vienna Coup

By JERUSALEMITE



West was dealer at game and 70 to North-South and, after an interference call in spades by East, South wound up in a six hearts contract.

West dutifully played a spade, and South thought that his only worry was to avoid the loss of a trump. He drew two rounds of hearts and gratified by the drop of the queen he re-entered the table with a diamond, to take the indicated club finesse. But surprisingly enough West produced the king, exiting with another spade. The situation was now :



At this stage East was marked with the initial holding of six spades and two hearts, leaving him with five cards in the minor suits. The only hope lay in finding him with two diamonds and three clubs, leaving West with the onus of protecting both suits.

Our declarer found a very pretty and most effective approach to his problem. He crossed over to dummy with the diamond king, in the forlorn hope of dropping the queen, ruffed out the remaining spade, and again re-entered the table with the king of hearts. Now came dummy's last trump to which he let go the diamond jack from the closed hand — and lo! West threw his cards away.

Quick Meals for Washdays

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

LEFT-OVERS are the thing. Of course, to serve up on washday, when the housewife is so immersed in soap bubbles that she can't bring her mind down to anything so prosaic as feeding the family. The trouble is, of course, that in Israel one usually does the laundering on Monday, after Shabbat's left-overs have met their fate on Sunday. So something must be concocted that can be cooked quickly, without much attention, something that is heartening in wintry weather, and that takes little washing up of dishes & pots & pans.

Stew is, of course, the answer to such a dish using tinned vegetables instead of fresh if you are very late. Tinned meat is a heaven-sent blessing on washday, but you will find that fish stews (such as Bouillabaisse) are also quick-cookers, very satisfying and inexpensive. If your children, like mine, bring in armfuls of the wild mushrooms now in the fields, you'll find that a few of these, added to a stew, do wonders to glamourize the flavour of your dish.

The casserole combinations also make easy cooking and are always appetising. If you haven't got an oven, you'll find that the wonder-pot is really good for such dishes.

Building a meal around an egg is also an easy way out of the washday worry. But unless you serve two eggs or go in for time-consuming chips or such to go with it, you'll find that by supper time your children will demand a proper dinner instead of a supper as makeshift as lunch was. Here are a few Time-saving menus that will still your family's hunger and leave you to your washboard on busy Mondays:

Bouillabaisse	*Fish Casserole*
Sliced oranges in sugar	*Bananas and Cream (¼ milk)*
Macaroni and Goulash	*Hunter's Stew and Dumplings*
Sliced tomatoes	*Jello.*
Half-Grapefruit	
or	
Cheese Dreams	
Salad	
Cocoa	

Bouillabaisse Israel Style

¼ cup sherry, 1 large leek, 2 medium carrots, sliced, 2 medium onions, sliced, 1 clove garlic, 3 tbsps. butter or margarine, 1 kilo fish fillet (mix the kinds if you can) frozen, 1 cup sliced tomatoes, 1 cup water, Assorted herbs such as thyme, parsley, celery, rosemary, bay leaf, tied in a muslin bag and later removed.

Fried croutons or dried bread or rusks. Salt, pepper, cayenne. Pinch of saffron or turmeric.

Cut the vegetables and simmer in the water. When almost tender, add diced fish and all other ingredients. Cook for about ten minutes. Serve over croutons or rusks or bread.

Fish Casserole

1 kilo frozen fish fillet, Grated yellow cheese, Breadcrumbs 2 cups milk, 2 onions, chopped. Sliced wild mushrooms (optional), Salt and pepper.

Into a buttered casserole place a layer of fish fillet. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion, mushrooms, and then breadcrumbs. Repeat until all is used up. Then sprinkle with yellow cheese and a few more crumbs on top of the cheese (this will make a heavenly crust that seals in all the goodness). Carefully pour in the milk from the side of the dish. Put into the oven or wonder-pot and bake for about three-quarters-of-an-hour.

Macaroni and Goulash

The tinned goulash is a wonderful stretcher and in this recipe will suffice for a good meal for six. Here's the quickest way to cook this combination. Boil a package of macaroni in salt water and, when almost done, remove the excess water (a little can remain). Add a tin of goulash (cut the pieces up small if you wish) and also, a tin of peas. Cook together until the macaroni is done, and serve hot. This dish, too, is enhanced with the addition of a few wild mushrooms, but the goulash itself is highly flavoured and no spices are needed.

Hunter's Stew

This is a real camping dish and should be made with lamb. However, since washday is also a camp day as far as the household is concerned, this is an ideal dish to serve. It is also a good way to clear out almost everything in the refrigerator.

Brown pieces of meat (use the cheapest cuts or tinned meat) in a little oil. If raw meat is used you will then have to cover with water and allow to simmer on a slow flame for about two hours, or until tender. If you use tinned meat you can immediately add diced carrots, celery root, green pepper, potatoes and stew until vegetables are done. Then, in the gravy, make quick dumplings thus: Beat one egg well, add 2 tsp. salt and ¼ cup water and stir into this 1½ cups flour. Drop by spoonfuls into boiling gravy (or boiling water and transfer to the gravy). They will swell and rise to the top.

Serve the stew in a bowl with a spoon and fork.

Cheese Dreams

For every serving:—

½ slices white bread, 1 egg, 2 slices yellow cheese, 2 tbsp. milk, Salt and pepper, Fat for frying.

Make a cheese sandwich and dip in egg, beaten up with the milk and salt and pepper. Fry in very hot fat and serve at once. The cheese melts and holds the sandwich together. Very good. Very quick. Very nourishing.

Radio Review

Popular Radio Theatre

"CURTAIN Up," the best and most popular of Kol Tisrael's features has been presenting some fascinating plays lately. Maurois' "Helena," Lorca's "The Shoemaker's Wife" and Sartre's "The Chips Are Down," were the choice for the past weeks and are to be followed by plays by Shakespeare and Ibsen. This fine radio repertory is being matched by competent performances and excellent productions.

"The Shoemaker's Wife" was one of the most enjoyable broadcasts for many months. It was a sheer pleasure, compounded as it was of pace, humour and character. There are gross improbabilities in this Andalusian farce — but farce is the accepted home of the unlikely and no one will ask too many questions if a wife doesn't recognise her husband after a few months absence because he is wearing a false moustache. The play is comical-pastoral and is allowed its own conventions.

Various factors contributed to this success. One was the Michael Almaz adaptation and production, an addition to the outstanding series of farces originating from either side of the Pyrenees which he has produced over the air. Secondly mention must be made of the incidental music, rendered on the guitar. This, more than anything else, conveyed the relevant Spanish folk atmosphere.

Thirdly, there was the performance of Hannah Rieser as the wife with the tongue of a shrew and the heart of a saint. This was a dazzling piece of acting. The rest of the cast supported admirably with Nahum Bockman as the shoemaker, and Avraham Plato as a silken-voiced narrator.

The Sartre packs a dramatic punch, so deftly aimed as to conceal the bitterness of the message. "Huis Clos" is one of the most powerful plays of the last decade, and "The Chips Are Down" ("Les Jeux Sont Faits"), an adaptation of a film, made a most effective broadcast. The hopelessness of escaping destiny and breaking the circle of time is reflected in the story of the couple who lost their second chance (incidentally reminiscent of some of Priestley's time-plays which would be worth broadcasting here). There were one or two flaws in an otherwise excellent production by Michael Obad. The "echo" effect, indicating the next world, was overused; the problem of differentiating between the living and the dead was indeed difficult, but the method chosen, although effective in moderation, loses its power in exaggeration, especially as it makes the speakers difficult to follow. It was also hard to see the justification for the opening summary of the play which added nothing to the broadcast. The cast was led by Leah Porat and Natan Kogan.

In view of the popularity of the "Curtain Up" features, Kol Yisrael would be well advised to consider increasing the number of dramatised programmes, at present averaging one a week (excluding Children's Hour). There is also room for short playlets of a light nature (Comedy, short stories, detective tales), whose sole object is to entertain. Last week's feature on the Dreyfus trial should have been in dramatic form (as was the complement on Herzl and the Dreyfus trial) instead of a long talk broken by one voice reading quotations — and many other examples spring to mind where a little effort and ingenuity could transform a whole programme. *AUDIO*

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Sherlock Holmes story (today at 4); Kurt Sersel feature (tomorrow at 11.45); Walter's "Parade," with words by Edith Sitwell (Monday at 7); Shakespeare's anniversary (series starting Monday at 7.40); Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" (Monday at 9); Violin and viola duets by Mozart, Bach and Haydn (Monday at 10).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

458, 246, 48.9 & 32.9 M.:

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., (tomorrow); 8.30 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 am., 2.15 and 4.30 p.m.

TODAY

8.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Bible Study); 8.25 Service. 8.55 Exercises. 9.40 Musical Clock (R.). 7.15 Melodies (R.). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. Music at Noon. 12.20 "Military Bands" (R.). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R.). 1.50 Break for Music. 3.50 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Chess Corner. 4.50 Classical Request Programme: Oboe Quartet K. 370 (Mozart); Septet Quintet (Beethoven). 7.00 Light Music (R.). 7.30 Folk Songs (R.). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.30 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: "Nocturnes" (Debussy), the Symphony Orchestra of Leopold Stokowski; Piano Concerto No. 5 (Prokofieff); Vienna State Opera Orchestra Conductor: Yonathan Steinberg. Soloist: Alfred Brendel; Symphony No. 3 (Mendelssohn). Vienna Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Otto Klemperer. 10.30 Songs (R.). 11.55 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R.). 9.00 Morning Concert: Andante for String Trio (Handel); Concertino for Oboe, 2 Violins & Cello (Mozart); Sinfonietta (Prokofieff). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture "Vesper Sicilienne" (Verdi); Violin Concerto (Goldmark). 11.45 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R.). 1.00 Theatre and Films. 1.45 Carteri Recordings. 2.00 Music of Our Times. 2.30 Famous Singers. 4.00 Ballet Recitals. 4.30 Opera: "Aida" (Verdi) Acts III & IV. 5.45 Readings. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.05 Hamgrill and Meisels Talks. 9.25 Concert: Violin Concerto (Mendelssohn); Flute Concerto (Ibert). 10.15 Folk Dances (R.). 10.45 Dance Music (R.). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 468, 255, 214, 48.9 & 32.3 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS HOUR: (32.2, 34.9 & 468 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA: (32.2 M.): Today: 11.15 p.m. Reading & News. 11.30 Sabbath Songs. 11.45 Comment from the Press. Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 11.35 The Week in the Knesset. 11.50 Melodies.

ARMY PROGRAMME (34.4, 215, 235 & 220 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Works by Schubert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 The Week in the World. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.30 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R.). 8.30 News. 8.45 Folk Dances. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

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ISRAEL'S CONSTANT VIGIL

(Continued from Page 5)

from any of the dangers which might ensue from a world conflict reaching into the Middle East. Indeed, a Great Power conflict in the Middle East would face Israel with a double peril — attack by an invading Great Power and a simultaneous assault by neighbouring Arab states.

Moreover, Israel faces these manifold dangers with no sure prospect of assistance from any quarter. Israel is not integrated into any system of defence pacts or security guarantees. The Arab League Collective Security Pact, the British treaties with Iraq, Jordan and Egypt, the defence association growing up around Turkey and Pakistan, and American arms and agreements in the Middle East are all oriented exclusively towards the Arab states and are based on Israel's exclusion. There is thus not a single country in the world which has contracted a firm unequivocal obligation to help defend Israel by armed force in the event of aggression. Recourse to the United Nations Charter which in 1948 had some effect in limiting the duration of the war and localising its effects is now a dubious safeguard. In the present conflict between the Great Powers and in the light of the veto provision twice exercised in the Arab-Israel context by the Soviet Union, it may be doubted whether Israel, if attacked, could even obtain a cease-fire resolution from the Security Council. Six years ago the Security Council was able to adopt five such resolutions, two of which the Arab states obeyed and three of which they defied. Thus, not only does Israel face formidable dangers; she also faces them in unusual solitude.

Policies of Great Powers

The effect of Great Power policies in the present international situation has been to increase this already grave disadvantage. For while the Soviet Union has twice prevented any action in the Security Council favourable to Israel's security, the Western Powers have embarked upon a policy of unilateral Arab rearmament. The British treaties with Jordan, Iraq and Egypt constitute guarantees of Arab security of a kind which Israel entirely lacks. But now, in addition, Egypt under the new treaty with Britain is about to inherit one of the greatest military bases in the world, with its airfields, installations and factories. Iraq has signed an agreement for military aid from the United States, and a similar agreement has been offered to Egypt. In thus increasing the strength of Israel's neighbours, the Western Powers have so far failed to maintain the principle of equality by offering similar arrangements to Israel. Nor have they sought from Arab governments any relaxation of their hostility to Israel as a condition of Western assistance. This policy of one-sided reinforcement of Israel's neighbours appears to the Israel people as a deviation from the best standards of international morality or prudence.

It also implies a retreat by the Western Powers from the undertakings contained in the Tripartite Declaration of May 1950, under which they pledged themselves to maintain the military balance between the Arab states and Israel and to enable "Israel and the Arab states" (not the Arab states alone) to contribute to the defence of the area against aggression.

These policies increase the existing advantage which the Arabs possess as a result of their geographic and demographic preponderance. They have vast expanses of territory and vital strategic strongpoints. They have huge resources of oil. They have enormous reserves of manpower. Their financial and economic resources are vastly superior to those of Israel. These advantages may or may not be reflected in their current military posture. But this is of small moment. In discussing a regional security problem the criterion is one of basic potential, not of current military strength; and in such terms the Arab states possess an advantage even without the treaties and arms agreements showered on them and withheld from Israel by the United States and Britain. In recent years all the Arab states have been strengthening their armies, their military industry and their equipment. Huge military budgets, that cannot be matched by Israel's struggling economy, have enabled them to purchase modern Western equipment such as jet planes, artillery, tanks and armoured war machines. The military budgets of the Arab states in the current year exceed the total of Israel's entire budget for all purposes, civil and military.

IT is against this background that the specific problem of border insecurity, of marauding and infiltration, should be viewed. An intermittent guerrilla war on Israel's borders, especially those with Jordan and the Egyptian-occupied Gaza-strip, is the spearhead of comprehensive hostility. It is difficult to imagine that a quiet border could coexist with the political and emotional attitudes of the Arab leaders which I have described. An improvement of relations between governments is a prerequisite of a more peaceful frontier life. Yet specific consideration is needed for the movement of Arab "infiltration" which is acknowledged by both parties and by the United Nations to be the primary specific cause of recent outbreaks.

The process of "infiltration" began in the period immediately following the conclusion of the Armistice Agreements. It was at first a sporadic trickle of illegal crossings actuated in part by motives of family reunion. Efforts made by Israel to regulate this movement by agreement with the Arab states failed owing to the Arab refusal to legalise any transit of persons between their respective territories and Israel. As a result, these illegal crossings became a regular practice, which after a time degenerated into wholesale infiltration accompanied by theft and smuggling. The Government of Israel first took no steps to suppress this movement, regarding it as a temporary phase. It also put into operation an official scheme of its own for the reunion of Arab families separated by the war, and as a result several thousand Arabs have rejoined their kinsfolk in Israel. Contrary to expectations, however, the movement showed no sign of abating. Thefts, robbery, hold-ups and eventually murder and sabotage became of frequent occurrence. As the border region became more tense with constant violence, the Israel villagers in the area were authorised to organise their own defence against invaders.

It has been asserted quite wrongly that this infiltration is conducted primarily by refugees. The nightly incursions into Israel territory, which in most cases show careful planning, are not the work of destitute refugees but of highly trained gunmen acting on paramilitary lines. They openly sell their booty in the markets of the Arab border towns, not infrequently sharing their gains with the appointed organs of security. In a number of cases, where the Israel authorities supplied to the Arab Government data on the identity and the crimes of the infiltrators, these were not brought to trial, and only rarely have the stolen goods been returned.

There can be little doubt that much of this guerrilla war is of a military character. The targets chosen, the form of attack, the types of arms used and the methods employed indicate that many of these raids are planned on military lines. The setting of mines, the ambushing of watchmen and firing at guards are clearly not the work of hapless refugees. In more than one case the raids have been well synchronised and carefully planned military operations executed with a high degree of precision. This campaign affords first class opportunities for instructing men in guerrilla tactics, gathering military information and making the raiders familiar with the territory in which the "second round" may one day be fought.

Immediately after the armistice there was a short period of Jewish-Arab cooperation, which showed that goodwill could achieve something. Above, an Israel soldier points out a border feature to an Arab legionnaire.

Relentless Guerrilla War

The dimensions which the guerrilla war against Israel has assumed in recent years may be gathered from the following data. From 1949 to the middle of 1954 there have been an average of 1,000 cases of infiltration per month along the several frontiers, the majority of them on the Israel-Jordan border. The number of clashes with armed marauders on the latter border alone amounted during the last four years to 1,069, the incidents of theft, burglary and armed robbery to 3,573, Livestock, seed, fertilizers, agricultural implements and irrigation pipes have been among the principal booty of these marauding expeditions. Miles of telephone wires have been stolen and telephone poles destroyed, while the cutting of electric wires has seriously interfered with agricultural and industrial activities.

All this material damage, however, is overshadowed by the fearful toll of human life. On the Jordan border alone 513 Israelis were killed and wounded during the past four years. The Commander of the Arab Legion proclaims the innocence of a process which, unless checked, may bring ruin to the whole Armistice régime.

A summary of incidents within a brief period of time and along a single sector of the Jordan frontier was presented by the Israel Representative at the United Nations to the Security Council on November 12, 1953. The nightly attacks there recorded, with their ever-increasing toll of lives, have created nervous tension in the Israel border villages which militates against the self-restraint maintained during the early phases of this war. Tension in the border areas, however, has of late become so acute as sometimes to result in a breakdown of that traditional attitude.

The Jordan Government has distributed arms and ammunition to village youths in the border areas, labelling them "National Guards," without effective control or training. Its agreement has not yet been received for any radical measures to stop guerrilla activities along the border, such as the regular policing of the area, the division of no man's land or the marking of the armistice line. According to a report of the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to the Secretary-General of the U.N. dated October 30, 1952, no effective system of frontier demarcation could be set up "since the Jordan authorities have been unwilling to agree to any 'permanent' scheme for the marking of the demarcation line." According to the same report, "an Israel survey team engaged in marking of the border was fired on from Jordan-controlled territory," and the "officer in charge of the surveying team was seriously wounded." This has happened in many instances. The case of the Lebanese frontier, which is clearly marked by cairns placed every few hundred yards and where the local gendarmerie maintains order, indicates that where there is a will, an end can be put to violence across the border.

The Commander of the Arab Legion says (see Glubb) that "in international practice every nation is responsible for the prevention of illegal entry into its frontiers" and that "the Israelis must deal with such incidents in their country and not expect the military command in Jordan to do so" — the implication clearly being that notwithstanding the terms of the Armistice Agreement, the Jordan military authorities do not feel obliged to stop the evil at its source. In July 1954 the United States, Britain and France proposed the demarcation of the frontier and the erection of barriers as a measure to prevent infiltration and reprisals. This suggestion was accepted by Israel and again rejected by Jordan. It is hard to see how refusal to mark the border and consolidate its defences can be reconciled with peaceful intention or purpose.

Infiltration Epidemic

A serious situation, second in gravity only to that on the Jordan frontier, has developed in recent months on the Egyptian border. Though the constant raids into Israel territory across the Egyptian armistice line do not, like those from Jordan, operate in populous areas, they have created in the wide expanses of the Negev a state of insecurity necessitating exceptional measures of vigilance to safeguard the lives and property of the rural population. Many of these raids reveal paramilitary training and careful reconnaissance of the ground and of the local farmers' habits. Flocks numbering many hundred heads of sheep have been driven off, plantations uprooted, and vital communications mined. A special problem is presented by the Bedouin in the area. The Egyptian authorities frequently employ their own Bedouin for attacks on the Israel Bedouin, particularly at times of political tension.

THE prospects of removing such a profound tension by palliative measures are not hopeful. A development of the Armistice agreement into a peace settlement is the only radical cure. But if there were a desire to move progressively towards peace, many effective steps could be taken. The first would be to stop the campaign of incitement in the Arab press and radio, and the public statements of political leaders. A second step would be the elimination of the economic boycott against Israel which is doing the Arab countries no less, if not indeed more harm than Israel. Third, a number of specific measures could be adopted for improving conditions on the border. A series of such proposals was submitted by Israel to Jordan in March 1953, but met with categorical rejection. The most important measure to prevent trouble in the border region would be the demarcation of the present lines by clearly visible signs on the ground. A further preventive measure would be the partitioning of the "no man's land" areas on the border which considerably hamper the effective policing of the frontier region. To remove the incentive of booty, searches should be carried out to discover goods stolen by marauders in Israel. At the same time, the responsibility of the local authorities to prevent the infiltration of marauders into Israel territory should be enforced by disciplinary measures. Firearms should be carefully registered and licensed and all unauthorised explosives and their detonating agents should be confiscated by the competent authorities in Jordan.

Another measure intended to stop infiltration was the Agreement reached on March 5, 1951, between Israel and Jordan for the holding of regular meetings of local commanders for settling border problems, exchanging information on marauders, arranging for the return of stolen property and providing for the return of persons who had inadvertently strayed across the unmarked line. After a year's trial it became clear, however, that the Jordanian authorities had no intention of cooperating effectively in the prevention of marauding. Stolen property was for the most part sold openly in Jordan market places and was returned only in very exceptional cases. On January 8, 1953, Israel informed the Jordanians that it saw no purpose in continuing this Agreement. In June 1953 Israel took the initiative in proposing a new Local Commanders' Agreement, following a suggestion made by Secretary of State Dulles. The Jordanians were reluctant, but in the end grudgingly signed it.

The new Agreement, too, remained a dead letter. Very little was done by the Jordan police to return stolen property and apprehend marauders even when their names were officially communicated to them by the Israel authorities. Israel also proposed the setting up of telephone lines in exposed districts, such as the area of Al-Kubeibe-Latrun, to facilitate a speedy exchange of information. This proposal, too, was first held up and then rejected. The Israel authorities also suggested that in certain areas the armistice line be redrawn, so as to enable villagers to work on their fields without crossing the border. In this matter, too, the Jordanians have maintained their negative attitude.

Israel would welcome any measure however temporary and palliative, that might help in some measure to reduce tension. In recent weeks, especially since the appointment of General Burns to lead the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, there has been a promising reduction of tension. Israel has no aggressive designs against her neighbours. If she had, she could have had many opportunities in recent years, when Arab states were weakened by internal disturbances and coups d'état. There has been a scrupulous abstention by Israel from exploiting these instabilities. Nor would an aggressive Israel support American and British proposals for reinforcing the armistice demarcation line as a tangible barrier to movement from either side. Israel urgently needs peace for economic development and for accomplishing the great task of absorbing the 700,000 Jewish refugees who have come from all parts of the world — including 250,000 immigrants driven by intolerance from Arab lands. Some Arab leaders must be aware that peace with Israel would benefit the Middle East and open out a new horizon of regional progress; but such moderation, if it exists, has not yet found tangible expression in official policy, the Arab leaders having become slaves of their own bellicose slogans which they cannot now recant.

Categorical Rejections

Despite this negative attitude Israel has from time to time outlined concrete peace proposals. In the Seventh General Assembly of the United Nations in 1952 the Israel Government submitted an elaborate blueprint for a peace settlement and regional cooperation between Israel and the Arab states. These proposals were categorically rejected by the Arab spokesmen. In November 1953 the Government of Israel made another effort to seek an agreed settlement of outstanding issues with Jordan by requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in conformity with Article XII of the Armistice Agreement, to convoke a conference of both parties for the purpose of revising and improving the Armistice Agreement in the light of past experience. Although the terms of the Armistice Agreement make attendance at such a conference obligatory, the request of the Secretary General, supported by the Western Powers, was rejected by the Government of Jordan. In October 1954, the Israel Government released the blocked accounts of Arab refugees and proposed the conclusion of non-aggression pacts as an intermediate stage between the armistice and a peace settlement.

At the time of writing, despite a comprehensive bill on the Jordan Valley, no long-term solution is in sight. It does not appear likely that local border incidents will develop into a general collapse of the armistice frontier; but the air is heavy on both sides of the frontier, and peace hangs on a tenuous thread.

No international question has been so much discussed and so little solved. The discussions have at least defined the three avenues of progress. The first and best alternative would be a negotiation between Israel and each Arab state with the object of making a transition from the armistice to permanent peace. There is nothing revolutionary or unreasonable in this suggestion. It expresses the duty of all civilised states to live together in neighbourliness and tranquility. It does not involve the Arabs in any new commitment; for the Armistice Agreements are defined in their own terms as acts of "transition to permanent peace." There is an impressive volume of world opinion in favour of the doctrine that the armistice system, with its many improvised and impermanent features, has lasted too long and should be succeeded by a more stable system of international relationship. The Great Powers and the United Nations would do well continually to articulate this as the determined will of the international community.

Possible Alternatives

Six years ago Mr. John Foster Dulles, addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations, clearly expressed the view that it would be serious to allow a provisional military relationship to endure to long. He said: "Fighting must give way to truce, truce to armistice, and armistice to final peace." There can be no assurance that negotiations between Israel and her neighbours would lead to swift agreement; but a stubborn refusal even to negotiate is surely out of accord with any doctrine of international duty.

A second alternative, which might bring relief until a peace negotiation takes place, would be to utilise the opportunities of review and revision inherent in the Armistice Agreements themselves. Article VIII of the Armistice Agreement with Jordan provides for a Special Committee for settling many dangerous problems, especially in the Jerusalem area. In 1952 the United Nations Chief of Staff reported that Jordan refused to meet Israel in that Committee. This refusal still persists. There are articles in each Armistice Agreement which oblige either party to accept the U.N. Secretary-General's invitation to attend a conference, convoked at the request of the other party, for the purpose of reviewing, modifying or suspending any or each article of the Armistice Agreement. Here, too, Jordan has refused to honour its signature obliging her to meet Israel under the procedures laid down in the Armistice Agreement. It is extraordinary for a government to proclaim fidelity to an international agreement while declining to meet the central provision of that very agreement for revision or review. Recently, the policy of ostracism has been carried to ever more extreme lengths by Jordan's refusal to attend meetings of the United Nations Security Council because the Charter makes such attendance conditional upon the acceptance of an obligation of pacific settlement.

A third and more modest line of possible improvement has recently been tried in the form of proposals for marking the border and erecting obstacles at suitable points. This too has been rejected on the Arab side. The Israel Government and its Defence Forces will not neglect any idea or opportunity which seems likely to offer hope of a remedy. In these circumstances the basic question is clearly not one of procedure but of policy. Does there exist any international influence which can overcome the comprehensive negation which the Arab Governments have chosen to adopt? Refusal to discuss peace; refusal to develop the Armistice Agreement into more lasting accords; refusal to review the Armistice Agreement under Article XII; refusal to confer with Israel under Article VIII of the Armistice; refusal by Jordan to attend the Security Council's meetings under Article 35 of the Charter; refusal to mark the frontier; refusal to erect barriers to infiltration; refusal to restrain the eruption of marauding bands across the frontier; refusal to desist from inflamatory propaganda and incitement; refusal by Egypt to abandon an illicit blockade — all this together adds up to a political attitude which will surely have to be modified if the tension in the Middle East is to be relieved.

Until then the Israel Defence Forces will face a heavy task, and face it virtually alone as the solitary effective means of safeguarding Israel's physical integrity.

Violence on the Border

(Continued from Page 4)

I do not arrogate to myself the right to pronounce on the moral aspect of such actions. But if I may adopt the famous epigram of Talleyrand, I would say: "These actions may or may not be crimes, but they are most certainly a mistake." Massacres of innocent people only make matters worse. As an Arab delegate recently said in New York, "Israel cannot shoot her way to peace."

One last word remains to be said. We have heard much lately of Israel invitations to high-level meetings with Jordan, and of Jordan's refusal. This situation requires explanation.

As I have said above, Jordan believes that the problem of frontier incidents is one for the police. She believes that the solution lies under the hands of the two governments and is comparatively simple, namely: to stop using armies and to secure police cooperation; and to decentralize the handling of minor incidents to local police officers on both sides. Jordan has found Israel completely uncooperative towards these proposals.

Instead, Israel uses two weapons: set-piece attacks on Arab villages by the Israel Army; and public statements on international platforms, offering peace and proposing high-level conferences, preferably in New York. The Jordanians are firmly convinced that such offers are purely political manoeuvres made in order to gain publicity at Jordan's expense — particularly in America. "If the Israelis really want to stop incidents," say the Jordanians, "they have only to order their police force to cooperate fully with the Jordan police."

One often reads statements to the effect that both Jordan and Israel are equally guilty of aggression. But it is essential to remember the point which I have made above, namely that the incidents on the two sides are different in nature. The incidents carried out by Jordanians are the work of destitute refugees, whom the Jordan Government is doing its very utmost to control. The incidents carried out by Israelis, however, are not the work of individuals but are acts of aggression carried out by th armed forces of the Israel Government.

The Army of Jordan is better known to the world at large as the Arab Legion. In the five years which have elapsed since the Rhodes Armistice was signed in April 1949, not one single incursion into Israel-held territory has been either planned or executed or even connived at by the Arab Legion, or by any other armed force controlled by the Jordan Government. This is a fact.

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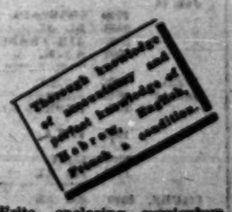

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PROFILE

Doctor, Housewife, Minister

By Miriam Bat-Natan

DR. EDITH SUMMERSKILL, doctor, housewife, Chairman of the Labour Party and twice Minister of the Crown, who left Israel yesterday after a ten-day tour of the country, is an imposing personality. She surveys a roomful of newspapermen, mostly mere males, with a smile of conscious superiority on her lips, and misses no opportunity of reminding them of their failure to allow women the equal rights which are their due. She is a formidable opponent in debate, always ready with an appropriate quip or a crushing retort; for her, being a woman is not a disability — it is an honour, almost a virtue.

At the same time, she does not lose sight of the human side of the problems with which she has had to deal.

When she became Minister of National Insurance in the 1950 Government — the third woman to hold Cabinet rank in Britain and the first married one to do so — she said: "I want to be a Minister of Human Relations". Human problems have always been of paramount importance to her, especially all questions affecting women and children.

These problems, which then engaged her attention as an administrator, first came before her as a doctor. Edith Summerskill comes of a family of doctors, and herself qualified at the early age of 22, having been educated at King's College, London, and Charing Cross Hospital.

She has taken a great interest in the campaign to make painless childbirth available to all mothers, and in 1941 published a book, "Babies Without Tears". Another subject on which she feels strongly, and on which she has spoken on many occasions, is the right of the wife to financial equality with her husband and a share in the family income.

Career Begins

Dr. Summerskill's political career began when she was co-opted on to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of an Urban District Council. Her first Parliamentary candidature was in 1934, when she contested the London constituency of Putney in a by-election and, although unsuccessful, reduced the Conservative majority in that Conservative stronghold by 12,000 votes. She turned to local government, and in the same year became a member of the Middlesex County Council for a Tottenham division, which she continued to represent until 1941, when pressure of other work forced her to resign.

By that time, she was a Member of Parliament and member of various wartime committees. She had contested the Bury division in the 1935 general election, and in 1938 stood for the constituency which she has represented ever since, West Fulham, winning the seat from the Conservatives. During World War II she was a member of the Women's Consultative Committee set up to advise the Government on the wartime employment of women, a member of the Select Committee which enquired into the condition of women in the Services, and of the Select Committee on Equal Compensation for Civilian War Injuries.

She has always been a champion of women's right to equal status with men, and to the corresponding duties involved; during the war, she founded the Women's Home Defence Movement and was a leading campaigner both in the Commons and outside for the admission of women to the Home Guard.

As a back-bencher "Dr. Edith" was an active Member of Parliament and speedily made her reputation. When Labour was returned to power in July, 1945, Dr. Summerskill received junior office as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food. Outstanding in her work in this department was the passing of the Milk (Special Designations) Act in 1945, which she helped to bring about and which she introduced into the Commons. It gave her special satisfaction to see this Bill become Law, for she and other doctors had been fighting for 25 years to ensure clean milk for all.

She led the British delegation to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation's conference in Washington in 1946, and the next year spoke at the FAO meeting in Geneva on the subject of the United Kingdom's contribution to the solution of the world's food problem.

Her husband, whom she married in 1925, is, like herself, a doctor; they have a son and a daughter. Dr. Summerskill rates very highly the importance of women in the home, and has said that if circumstances forced her to choose between her public career and her home life she would unhesitatingly sacrifice the former.

She is an energetic member of the Opposition Front Bench in the House of Commons, and is a member of the Parliamentary Labour Party's Parliamentary Committee, or "Shadow Cabinet". Dr. Summerskill has broadcast for the Labour Party, and in April, 1948, once again broke new ground as the first woman to take part in one of their series of political broadcasts.

In 1949, Dr. Summerskill was made a member of the Privy Council, the first married woman to receive this honour. She has travelled widely, and was a member of the recent Labour Party delegation to China.

Women Win Battle Of the Pudding

By a Special Correspondent

AFTER eleven weeks of uninterrupted bitter struggle, the British Admiralty finally admitted defeat in what was called the "Battle of the Pudding," in which the 7,500 members of the Women's Royal Naval Service (WRNS) were pitted against the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The defeat was admitted in a special Order of the Day issued by WRNS Commandant Nina Robertson which granted all Wrens permission to eat in private restaurants and diners in the vicinity of their barracks and camps rather than in the naval messrooms.

It all started about three months ago, when a number of Wrens complained that the food served in the naval messrooms was cooked by men for men and was ruining the female figures. In a letter sent to the then WRNS Commandant, Mary Lloyd, the Wrens charged that they were served pudding four-teen times during a single week, mashed potatoes seven times, steak pie five times, boiled potatoes four times and jam twenty times. Also, the soups were too thick and swimming in fat, as were the grilled sausages and fried onions. What the girls demanded was a change of menus to include salads, spinach, carrots, celery, skimmed milk and crackers instead of cakes.

The answer was that if their wish were granted, the men of the Royal Navy, forced to eat spinach and such, would have mutinied in no time. Then the girls requested permission to eat out so as to be able to choose their own food. This, too, was denied.

As a result, most Wrens boycotted the naval messrooms and fixed their own meals with groceries bought in town. While they did not get slimmer from their new diet, the publicity they got in British newspapers was such that permission to eat out was finally granted, which only goes to show once again that even the Admiralty cannot underestimate the power of a woman.

Mlle. Veronique Euber, aged 19 — who was elected "Miss France 1955" — receives congratulatory kisses from "Miss Europe" (left) and "Miss France 1954" (right) after the election at Fontainebleu during the past week. Mlle. Euber is already Miss Paris. Express Photo

MOONSHINE IN THE KITCHEN

By Ralph K. Poland

BEIRUT. — MOONSHINE equipment is rapidly becoming a household article for Americans in Dhahran, the sprawling oil community in the desert kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The more than 3,000 American citizens working for American concerns in Dhahran's rich oil fields and on the six pumping stations along the 750-mile cross-desert pipeline to the Mediterranean, have found the desert even drier than they expected.

At first, Saudi Arabian authorities ruled that Americans working on the oil installations could import liquor on condition that they gave none to the local population. But many Arabs working or trading with Americans soon got to know — and like — the taste of the "devil's water."

Bootlegging began to flourish. Crews of passenger planes, camel drivers across the desert, and boatmen in the Persian Gulf began smuggling whisky and gin into Arabia. A bottle of bourbon which sold for less than $3 in Beirut, brought $10 and more in Dhahran.

But Saudi Arabian customs men countered by tightening their liquor blockade. The Americans were left with the unadulterated monotony of their desert existence.

Thus, according to the visitors, the housewives turned to bootlegging on their own. The wife of an American oilman spending a short leave in Beirut gave this recipe for the Saudi Arabian oil community's favourite drink:

Get a five-gallon glass jug. Put in 10 pounds of sugar, five cans of concentrated orange juice; add some grain yeast; fill up the jug with water, add raisins and dried apples, and let it ferment in a warm place for about two weeks.

The result, after distilling, is the smoothest homemade liquor south of Beirut and east of Suez, she said. *(NANA)*

CUDDLE AGAIN

LONDON. — CUDDLE a baby when he cries or he may grow up with psychological kinks.

That is the advice of Professor Ronald Illingworth, child health expert at Sheffield University.

Writing in this week's issue of the British Medical Journal he declared, "Many babies cry from hunger because someone — the doctor, nurse or mother — is so obsessed by the fear of overfeeding that the baby is half-starved. I have yet to see a baby who cries because of overfeeding.

Professor Illingworth gave boredom as an important cause of crying in older babies.

Many babies were left to cry for hours in a pram outside the house with nothing but a brick wall to see. All they wanted was to see what was going on and to have company. Often they would be quite content in the kitchen where they could see their mother working.

Professor Illingworth gave a warning that it might do harm to allow a baby or small child to cry for prolonged periods.

Longer And Leaner

NEW YORK, (UP). — THEIR "longer, leaner look" is what we'll be striving for this spring, according to some top American Fashion Designers. But they're accenting femininity, even though they're de-emphasizing curves.

Spring and summer clothes are being pre-viewed this week for more than 150 fashion writers here attending the National Press Week sponsored by the couture group of the New York Dress Institute.

Designer Adele Simpson raised the bustline from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in her spring dresses and suits, and revealed a new "belted basque" silhouette that gives the lean, long-waisted look without eliminating a belt at the waistline.

"American women want to be comfortable," the designer explained.

The "belted basque" is used in dresses with a gentle flare to the skirts. A horizontal seam several inches below the waist gives the impression of a long torso line, yet narrow self-fabric belts are worn at the waist.

Slim suits with longer jackets also carry out the long-torso theme for spring. Even when the jacket comes off, a soft over-blouse, often made of a print to match the jacket lining, replaces the old tucked-in blouse for a longer look.

Designer Pauline Trigere is leading the way to extra feminine appeal in clothes for daytime as well as evening. She calls it "the dainty look."

Miss Trigere has made daytime wool dresses for spring in pale grey and golden beige trimmed with white, for instance, with a white leather belt and a white hat.

Another Trigere daytime dress is a soft green print wool with a white chiffon stole. The French-born designer uses the pale colours in unusual after-five costumes, too.

She has made a finger-tip length wool coat in camel-colour to wear belted over a white lorganza short evening dress. The dress is made with a full skirt that begins at a hipline seam — typical of many of the long-lined party dresses for spring.

Chiffon dresses have new uses for spring. Mrs. Simpson likes to use water colour print chiffons for shirtwaist dresses. Mollie Parnis has used chiffons in brilliant colours for short evening dresses. Bright pink, vivid blue and jade green are three of the Parnis colours for spring evenings.

Miss Parnis also features spring costumes, sometimes a print dress and long coat lined with matching print, and often a suit with a semi-fitted jacket and a harmonizing over-blouse.

Short-sleeved suits and wool coats trimmed with heavy lace are two Maurice Rentner trademarks for next spring. The designer has made suits in lustrous silk and wool fabrics with cuffed, elbow-length sleeves. He's even used the short-sleeved suit in cotton print for summer — a grey and black print that gets a dressy touch with the black-fringed belt looped in the front. *(UP)*

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

I HAVE often wondered what "force governs the immutable laws that control children's occupations. Why at one season of the year many side streets are impassable because of groups of girls playing skipping ropes across the road, while the next week in the same street with the same girls, there isn't so much as a piece of string to be seen. They girls are there, this time with some boys, but they are one and all playing hopscotch. Boys apparently don't play with ropes. (Why not, and where are they during the skipping rope period ?)

Why is it that to play with a top and whip is practically compulsory one day, and the next day, it is to court social ostracism? It must be very confusing for the shopkeepers. It has nothing to do with the weather. A nation whose youth plays football in the summer is not going to allow the weather to dictate its recreations.

We have been through three major fashions that have swept the country like epidemics, since we came to Israel. We arrived here just before the start of the great scrap collections. I had heard about children that collected scrap pictures. We did not do it when I was young, but I had read somewhere that it was a popular pastime with the children of the Victorian age, and a nice gentle pastime it was, to cut out pretty pictures and stick them in books. But our children turned it into a savage competition. They didn't stick the scraps into books, they only pressed them there, and it was impossible to open a volume from "Helvetia for Beginners" to "The Kinsey Report" without being rounded with bits of coloured papers. Quantity seemed to be the main thing, and no duplicates. My daughter pored over her's like any miser — at our peak period we had 267 and this was few compared with some—and when I innocently suggested she should stick them in a book, she asked me with withering scorn how could she exchange them if they were stuck in a book. No, she didn't want to look at them, she only wanted to have the most of all the girls in the class, and would I please write to England for a sixpenny packet from Woolworth's.

Plaited Plastic

After that came the plaited plastic. Every key in the house was adorned by a guard of varied length and colour. Bracelets, necklaces and hairbands appeared like a rash. The children were queuing to buy the raw materials. Then, as suddenly as it came, it went, and when last week I asked for a renewal of the guard for the car keys I was met with a blank stare.

The latest craze is the fretsaw. My son starts at six a.m. and with a begrudged interval for going to school, continues until bedtime. Everything sawable is sawn, and I am afraid when the plywood gives out he will start on the furniture.

★ Saw blades go at the rate of twenty a week and we have a number of drunken looking plywood pictures gracing (?) the walls. This fad seems to be "Men Only" but I daresay the girls will find some thing equally messy and more expensive.

I have come to the conclusion that all this is not spontaneous. Somewhere there is a Mastermind of a child, a malicious Peter Pan, an infant genius controlling an international organization. When he judges the times is ripe, for instance when the shops have ordered millions of hoops following a run on them, he calls his henchmen and says "Right boys. From 1400 hours hoops are out and it's collecting silver paper," and all over the world children begin to bully their parents along those lines.

The fretsaw fever is taking hold slowly, possibly parental resistance to this dangerous instrument is stronger, but don't think you have escaped. Worn down by incessant cries of "But he's got one" and "I promise I'll be careful" eventually your son will have a fretsaw too. Parents beware!

★ and certainly taking a saw to bed does not do the sheets any good.

Advice From The Master

PARIS. — FASHION Czar Christian Dior had some advice this week for women with "middle-aged spread." If the spread's on top, wear tight skirts. If it's on the bottom, wear flare skirts, Dior also offered some advice on knees.

He called the knee "an outrageously ugly part of the human anatomy." It should always be covered by the dress, he said. Other hints for tasteful dress: colours — navy blue is becoming to most women. Dior called it "summer black." The hardest two colours to wear are yellow and orange. Yellow, he opined, should be worn only by brunettes and never by blondes. Length — that depends on the legs and ankles. But the dress should always hide the knees, Dior emphasized.

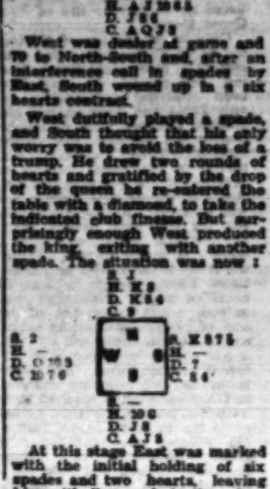
Height — tall women can wear either flare skirts or tight skirts. A short woman should wear slim skirts if her waist and hips are small, but flare skirts if her hips are broad.

The man whose "H-line" created a sensation in the fashion world last year had some kind words to say about the way American women dress. They know how to use accessories, Dior said. In a simple, pleated skirt and sweater combination, an American woman can be the picture of chic by using the right — exactly right — accessories. *(UP)*

BRIDGE

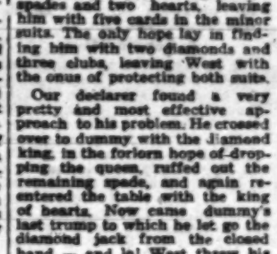
A Rare Vienna Coup

By JERUSALEMITE



West was dealer at game and 70 to North-South and, after an interference call in spades by East, South wound up in a six hearts contract.

West dutifully played a spade, and South thought that his only worry was to avoid the loss of a trump. He drew two rounds of hearts and gratified by the drop of the queen he re-entered the table with a diamond, to take the indicated club finesse. But surprisingly enough West produced the king, exiting with another spade. The situation was now:



At this stage East was marked with the initial holding of six spades and two hearts, leaving him with five cards in the minor suits. The only hope lay in finding him with two diamonds and three clubs, leaving West with the onus of protecting both suits.

Our declarer found a very pretty and most effective approach to his problem. He crossed over to dummy with the Diamond king, in the forlorn hope of dropping the queen, ruffed out the remaining spade, and again re-entered the table with the king of hearts. Now came dummy's last trump to which he let go the diamond jack from the closed hand — and lo! West threw his cards away.

Quick Meals for Washdays

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

LEFT-OVERS are the thing, of course, to serve up on washday, when the housewife is so immersed in soap bubbles that she can't bring her mind down to anything so prosaic as feeding the family. The trouble is, of course, that in Israel one usually does the laundering on Monday, after Shabbat's left-overs have met their fate on Sunday. So something must be concocted that can be cooked quickly, without much attention, something that is heartening in wintry weather, and that takes little washing up of dishes & pots & pans.

Stew is, of course, the answer to such a dish, using tinned vegetables instead of fresh if you are very late. Tinned meat is a heaven-sent blessing on washday, but you will find that fish stews (such as Bouillabaisse) are also quick-cookers, very satisfying and inexpensive. If your children, like mine, bring in armfuls of the wild mushrooms now in the fields, you'll find that a few of these, added to a stew, do wonders to glamourize the flavour of your dish.

The casserole combinations also make easy cooking and are always appetizing. If you haven't got an oven, you'll find that the wonder-pot is really good for such dishes.

Building a meal around an egg is also an easy way out of the washday worry. But unless you serve two eggs or go in for time-consuming chips or mash to go with it, you'll find that by supper time your children will demand a proper dinner instead of a supper as makeshift as lunch was. Here are a few Time-saving menus that will still your family's hunger and leave you to your washboard on busy Mondays:

Bouillabaisse	*Fish Casserole*
Sliced oranges in sugar	*Bananas and Cream (¼ milk)*
Macaroni and Goulash	*Hunter's Stew and Dumplings Jello.*
Sliced tomatoes	
Half-Grapefruit	
or	
Cheese Dreams	
Salad	
Cocoa	

Bouillabaisse Israel Style

¼ cup sherry, 1 large leek, 2 medium carrots, sliced, 2 medium onions, sliced, 1 clove garlic, 2 tbsps. butter or margarine, 1 kilo fish fillet (mix the kinds if you can) frozen, 1 cup sliced tomatoes, 1 cup water, Assorted herbs such as thyme, parsley, celery, rosemary, bay leaf, tied in a muslin bag and later removed.

Fried croutons or dried bread or rusks. Salt, pepper, cayenne. Pinch of saffron or turmeric. Cut the vegetables and simmer in the water. When almost tender, add diced fish and all other ingredients. Cook for about ten minutes. Serve over croutons or rusks or bread.

Fish Casserole

1 kilo frozen fish fillet, Grated yellow cheese, Breadcrumbs 2 cups milk, 2 onions, chopped. Sliced wild mushrooms (optional), Salt and pepper.

Into a buttered casserole place a layer of fish fillet. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion, mushrooms, and then breadcrumbs. Repeat until all is used up. Then sprinkle with yellow cheese and a few more crumbs on top of the cheese (this will make a heavenly crust that seals in all the goodness). Carefully pour in the milk from the side of the dish. Put into the oven or wonder-pot and bake for about three-quarters-of-an-hour.

Macaroni and Goulash

The tinned goulash is a wonderful stretcher and in this recipe will suffice for a good meal for six. Here's the quickest way to cook this combination. Boil a package of macaroni in salt water and, when almost done, remove the excess water (a little can remain). Add a tin of goulash (cut the pieces up small if you wish) and also, a tin of peas. Cook together until the macaroni is done, and serve hot. This dish, too, is enhanced with the addition of a few wild mushrooms, but the goulash itself is highly flavoured and no spices are needed.

Hunter's Stew

This is a real camping dish and should be made with lamb. However, since washday is also a camp day as far as the household is concerned, this is an ideal dish to serve. It is also a good way to clear out almost everything in the refrigerator.

Brown pieces of meat (use the cheapest cuts or tinned meat) in a little oil. If raw meat is used you will then have to cover with water and allow to simmer on a slow flame for about two hours, or until tender. If you use tinned meat you can immediately add diced carrots, celery root, green pepper, potatoes and stew until vegetables are done. Then, in the gravy, make quick dumplings thus: Beat one egg well, add 2 tsp. salt and ½ cup water and stir into this 1¼ cups flour. Drop by spoonfuls into boiling gravy (or boiling water and transfer to the gravy). They will swell and rise to the top.

Serve the stew in a bowl with a spoon and fork.

Cheese Dreams

For every serving:—

4 slices white bread, 1 egg, 2 slices yellow cheese, 2 tbsp. milk, Salt and pepper, Fat for frying.

Make a cheese sandwich and dip in egg, beaten up with the milk and salt and pepper. Fry in very hot fat and serve at once. The cheese melts and holds the sandwich together. Very good. Very quick. Very nourishing.

Radio Review

Popular Radio Theatre

"CURTAIN Up," the best and most popular of Kol Yisrael's features has been presenting some fascinating plays lately. Maurois' "Helene," Lorca's "The Shoemaker's Wife" and Sartre's "The Chips Are Down," were the choice for the past weeks and are to be followed by plays by Shakespeare and Ibsen. This fine radio repertory is being matched by competent performances and excellent productions.

"The Shoemaker's Wife" was one of the most enjoyable broadcasts for many months. It was a sheer pleasure, compounded as it was of pace, humour and character. There are gross improbabilities in this Andalusian farce — but farce is the accepted home of the unlikely and no one will ask too many questions if a wife doesn't recognize her husband after a few months absence because he is wearing a false moustache. The play is comical-pastoral and is allowed its own conventions.

Various factors contributed to this success. One was the Michael Alman adaptation and production, an addition to the outstanding series of farces originating from either side of the Pyrenees which he has produced over the air. Secondly, mention must be made of the incidental music, rendered on the guitar. This, more than anything else, conveyed the relevant Spanish folk atmosphere.

Thirdly, there was the performance of Hannah Meron as the wife with the tongue of a shrew and the heart of a saint. This was a dazzling piece of acting. The rest of the cast supported admirably with Nahum Buckman as the shoemaker, and Avraham Hinke as a silken-voiced narrator.

The Sartre packs a dramatic punch, so deftly aimed as to conceal the bitterness of the message. "Huis Clos" is one of the most powerful plays of the last decade, and "The Chips Are Down" ("Les Jeux Sont Faits"), an adaptation of a film, made a most effective broadcast. The hopelessness of escaping destiny and breaking the circle of time is reflected in the story of the couple who lost their second chance (incidentally reminiscent of some of Priestley's time-plays which would be worth broadcasting here). There were one or two flaws in an otherwise excellent production by Michael Ohad. The "echo" effect, indicating the next world, was overused; the problem of differentiating between the living and the dead was indeed difficult, but the method chosen, although effective in moderation, loses its power in exaggeration, especially as it makes the speakers difficult to follow. It was also hard to see the justification for the opening summary of the play which added nothing to the broadcast. The cast was led by Leah Porat and Natan Kogan.

In view of the popularity of the "Curtain Up" features, Kol Yisrael would be well advised to consider increasing the number of dramatised programmes, at present averaging one a week (excluding Children's Hour). There is also room for short playlets of a light nature (Comedy, short stories, detective tales), whose sole object is to entertain. Last week's feature on the Dreyfus trial should have been in dramatic form (as was the complement on Herzl and the Dreyfus trial) instead of a long talk broken by over voice reading quotations — and many other examples spring to mind where a little effort and ingenuity could transform a whole programme. *AUDIO*

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Sherlock Holmes story (today at 4); Hans Sarsal feature (tomorrow at 11.45); Walter's "Friends," with words by Edith Sitwell (Monday at 7); Mendelssohn anniversary (recital starting Monday at 7.45); Shakespeare's "Henry When at Windsor" (Sunday at 9); Violin and viola duets by Mozart, Bach and Bloch (Monday at 10).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
202, 187, 41.6 & 32.5 M.:
NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow); 8.30 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 1.15 and 4.30 p.m.

TODAY
6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 8.30 Service. 4.35 Records. 4.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 12.00 Close Down.
12.00 M. Music of Nocturne. 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.50 Break for Music. 3.30 Habbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Chess Corner. 4.39 Classical Request Programme: Oboe Quartet K. 370 (Mozart); Spring Quintet (Beethoven). 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.30 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.30 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: "Nocturne" (Dopony), the Symphony Orchestra of Leipzig (Sejdowski); Piano Concerto No. 5 (Prokofieff); Vienna State Opera Conductor: Yosuhum Steinberg, Soloist: Alfred Brendel; Symphony No. 3 (Mendelssohn); Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Otto Klemperer. 10.50 Songs (R). 11.55 Close Down.

TOMORROW
7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 8.50 Morning Concert: Andante for String Trio (Beethoven); Concertino for Oboe, 2 Violins & Cello (Mozart); Sinfonietta (Prokofieff). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture Verdi Requiem" (Verdi); Violin Concerto (Goldmark). 11.46 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Shooting and Films. 1.45 Oriental Rhythms. 2.00 Music of Our Times. 2.30 Famous Bands. 3.00 Dance Music. 3.30 Programme for Youth. 4.00 Readings. 4.20 Opera: "Aida" (Verdi) Acts III & IV. 5.45 Readings. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.35 Bible Reading. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.05 Hamardili and Malevsh Malka. 9.20 Concert: Violin Concerto (Mendelssohn); Flute Concerto (Ibert). 10.15 Folk Dances (R). 10.45 Dance Music (R). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
527, 500, 235, 214, 48.9 & 32.3 M.
English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.
IMMIGRANTS HOUR: (32.3, 34.9 & 49.9 M.): 4.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.30 French. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA: (32.3 M.): Today: 11.15 p.m. Reading & News. 11.30 Sabbath Songs. 11.45 Comment from the Front. Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 11.35 The Week in the Knesset. 11.50 Music.
ARMY PROGRAMME: (44.4, 208, 235 & 250 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Works by Schubert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 The Week in the World. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 Bgn. Opening. 8.25 Saturday Night Programme. 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.50 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R). 8.30 News. 8.45 Folk Dances. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
R.A.F. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92, 24.92, 30.57 & 30.50 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m.
Today: News, Parliamentary Review, Sports, Music: Tomorrow: News, Short Talk, Home Session.

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GENIUS OF MAIMONIDES

By MOSHE CHIGIER

Moses, the son of Maimon (hence the name Maimonides), was born on the Sabbath, Nisan 14, 4895 (1135 C.E.) at Cordova in Spain and died 790 years ago, on Tevet 20, 4965 (1204).

The education of this prodigy, who was destined to become the pillar of the unity of Judaism and the central figure of Jewish communities in the East and the West, was as unusual in the whole life of "The Great Eagle."

Only up to the age of thirteen did he enjoy the peace and comfort of a permanent home. During this period, he must have been studying sedulously, not only Bible and Talmud, but also general sciences, such as mathematics and physics. For when, soon afterwards, the family was forced to flee from Cordova on account of the persecutions carried out by its new rulers, and was compelled to lead a nomadic life for the next twelve years, the youthful Moses, contrary to what one might expect, gained much by these forced peregrinations. Young though he was, he obtained much knowledge and gained much experience of life and of people by meeting scholars of various types and by coming in contact with people of different nationalities. His views broadened, his interests widened, and his knowledge reached such immense proportions that he became the most profound Talmudic scholar and codifier, the greatest philosopher of Judaism, the most learned and most skilful physician of the Middle Ages — all combined.

A Second Moses

It is impossible in a short article to describe, even summarily, the historical importance of Maimonides and the value of his contribution to Mankind, generally, and to Jewry, in particular. Professor Ch. Chernowitz in his "History of Decisors," has tried to give a brief summary of the importance of Maimonides as Codifier. This summary fills no less than 113 closely printed pages, but the following quotation must suffice:

> One thing is clear that if not for Maimonides, Judaism would not have had the same form which it has at present. Judaism would not have been consolidated into a solid block uniting religious ideas with national ideals. If it were not for Maimonides, Judaism would have been split up into groups and sections. Maimonides united the various currents of his time into one central stream flowing in one direction.

If the title of "The Second Moses," which some historians assign to Maimonides, illustrates his greatness as an interpreter of Talmudic law and as an expounder of the Jewish religion, the title of "The Second Aristotle," which other historians attach to him, signifies his vast contribution as thinker and philosopher. His philosophical teachings, mainly stated in his "The Guide for the Perplexed," have found many followers among Jews and among Gentiles alike. The influence which Jewish philosophy has exercised on Christian scholasticism as well as on modern Christian philosophy, was primarily due to Maimonides and can be traced in the works of Thomas of Aquinas, Spinoza, Mendelssohn, Salomon Maimon, and many others.

Maimonides' contribution to medicine, although perhaps not as lasting as his contribution to Talmudic law and philosophy, is yet considerable and must have been considered of great importance during the Middle Ages. For a Jew to become Royal physician to the illustrious Saladin, Khalif of Egypt, must have been a distinction well merited by unusual qualifications. Indeed, some historians acclaim him as the culmination of the whole school of Arab-Jewish medicine and as the greatest physician of the day. Maimonides has left us many medical treatises in which he appears as a master of the profession, combining the teachings of Hippocrates and Galen with those of the famous Arab physicians. Several of his medical works were translated into Latin and became standard text books in many universities of Europe, Asia and Africa.

A contemporary of Maimonides stated, with poetic emphasis, that he could heal even the Moon of its spots and cure it of its periodical defects, if it would only submit to his treatment. His fame as a physician must have been great indeed, if Richard Coeur-de-Lion, King of England, wanted to appoint him his private doctor, but Maimonides refused the offer for reasons of his own.

After a life of extraordinary activity in which study, contemplation and authorship were combined with an extensive medical practice and communal work, Maimonides died from sheer exhaustion on the 20th of Tevet, 4936, at the age of 70. His death caused a gap in the spiritual life and leadership of the Jewish people which has not been filled to this day. But his legacy is still guiding us, both in Talmudic law and in religious philosophy. It can be safely said that, with the exception perhaps of Rashi's commentary on the Bible, no work has more decisively influenced Jewish tradition and is more often quoted than the "Rambam's" great Code of the oral law, the "Mishneh Tora" (or "Yad Ha-Hazaka," (the word "Yad" referring to the 14 sections of the work).

A MAIMONIDES YEAR

In order to encourage the study of Maimonides' works, the Government of Israel, through the Ministry for Religious Affairs, has proclaimed the current year as "MAIMONIDES YEAR." A programme of activities has been drawn up and includes, among others:

A Maimonides Exhibition, which was opened last night at the Rav Kook Institute in Jerusalem.

A pilgrimage to the grave of Maimonides in Tiberias, on Sunday, January 16.

A series of lectures throughout the country by noted scholars on the life and work of Maimonides, and a medical conference.

The establishment of a settlement in Israel bearing the name of Maimonides, and the construction of a suitable building to be called "YAD HARAM-BAM," near his grave in Tiberias.

ANCIENT RAMBAM MANUSCRIPT

Facsimile of a passage in "Mishneh Tora" on the holy vessels of the Temple.
From a 16th century Yemenite Manuscript. Photo by Bleumstark

PLANNED LAND POLICY

By ELIAS M. EPSTEIN

TNUOT AGRARIOT B'ISRAEL uv'OLAM. (Agrarian Developments in Israel and the World). By Abraham Granott.— Dvir, Tel Aviv. 316 pp.

In this work, a new link in a series of volumes which the author has issued over some years on land problems in Israel, he has brought his life-long study up-to-date. His last book ("The Land Problem in Palestine," 1952) reached to the end of the Mandatory regime in Palestine. Now he deals with the very different situation which has emerged with the establishment of a sovereign Jewish State in Israel.

The first section is a comprehensive review of the principles which have guided the land strategy of the Zionist Movement during the past 70 years. This in itself is a valuable contribution and will aid students and sociologists, as well as agricultural scientists, in the understanding of the factors which have preceded and created the present land conditions. In his survey, Dr. Granott has also indicated the reaction of the Arab land system of that introduced by the Jews, and he explains that both have origins in Biblical tenets. But, whereas under the Ottoman mal-administration these ethical maxims remained unimplement-ed, the Jewish National Fund was able to set up a complete reformed land regime, incorporating modern conceptions of social equity and drawing inspiration from the Scriptures. He significantly points to the unique nature of the Land Reform in Palestine—Israel: namely, that it was devoid of political enmity, being initiated voluntarily by the national movement of the people. Hence, from the inception of Zionism the present principles of public land ownership and use were popularly and democratically determined in advance, so that today, the proportion of private property in real estate in Israel is very small, and in no sense an irritant in the social complexion of the new State.

National Ownership

The role of the Jewish National Fund, entrusted with the task of executing the Zionist land policy, is fully described in the course of an analysis of its methods and procedures. The structure of the hereditary leasehold, its basis and implications, are exhaustively treated with the authority and knowledge which the author is able to bring to bear on a subject with which he has dealt for over 35 years. It is not surprising that a static situation has not yet been attained, since several decades, especially in the light of the dynamic happenings of those years, are a short period in which to hope for the consolidation of lessons, habits, and experience. There is still need, therefore, for alert consideration of the unsolved difficulties. For example, the author lays great stress on his conclusion that land tenure, of however exemplary a type, is not in itself adequate to secure the maximum and most efficient use of the soil. It must be joined to the most effective system of land cultivation. This principle leads in the final chapter to the author's proposal for the future relationship of the State of Israel towards the Jewish National Fund, owner of the largest area of cultivable terrain in the country.

As regards the question of the abandoned Arab lands, the author indicates how joint action of the State and JNF has found a practical and just disposition of this considerable area. As a sequel to such cooperation he urges that it be expanded and intensified. (Incidentally this would simplify the administration, now distributed among half-a-dozen departments).

Dr. Granott also reviews the changes in the agrarian sphere that have taken place in other countries, by way of comparison with developments in Israel. Thus, the land problem which Jewish foresight and tradition has simplified, is treated in correlation to its evolution (often leading to revolution) elsewhere.

Uncultivated Land

Dr. Granott points out that much remains to be done in order to achieve a sound agricultural economy. Only 45 per cent of the cultivable land (i.e., excluding the Southern Negev) is being tilled. We have still not reached the norm of 20 per cent of the population on the land. The desert lands need special treatment. In another direction, we have yet to recast the whole land legislation inherited from Turkish, French and British sources, with its many anachronisms. This is a task for a united effort of the State and JNF. Arab land economy has in the past 50 years undergone a thorough change. It no longer accords with the archaic categories of the land and law of Islam.

Joint Authority

At the forthcoming Zionist Congress this year the character of the cooperation between the World Zionist Organization and the Government in Israel will be precisely, and it is assumed finally, determined. The proposal of a Joint State and JNF Authority, is only lightly sketched. The relation of the JNF to the World Zionist Organization and to Jewry abroad is indicated by reference to the place of the Fund in the heart of every Jew, and also to the weighty fact that it has still much to do before concluding its historic function. There are still substantial areas to be bought and reclaimed. Hence, the work of the JNF abroad must obviously be continued, though its direction may be specialised. The Government cannot engage in the raising of donations. A certain distinction may thus be expected, if the author's suggestion is adopted, between the responsibility for the practical work in Israel — to be a joint enterprise of State and JNF — and the public relations and collecting activity in the Diaspora.

It is apparent that Dr. Granott, while recognising that the State inevitably must cause alterations in the existing regime, wishes to retain the full advantage of the Zionist upbuilding which preceded the State.

SHOWS FOR CHILDREN

LONDON LETTER
By OLIVIA MANNING

I do not know whether any other country shares the tradition of the English pantomime. It appears to be unknown in the United States (a brilliant "little review" sketch a few years ago showed an English dowager trying to make a pantomime intelligible to an American sailor) and I cannot, somehow, see a sophisticated European audience bearing with fairy queens, dames and old, old jokes for the children's sakes.

In England, every parent, aunt or uncle, is expected to take a party to the theatre at Christmas time. Some lucky children manage to crowd in half a dozen or more pantomimes during the holiday season. Whatever the story may be — this year there is "Mother Goose," at the Palladium, and "Cinderella," at the Empress Hall — the tradition remains the same. The Prince (who must marry the heroine) is known as the Principal Boy and he is always played by a girl. The Dame (a bullying elderly lady of comic ugliness) is always played by a man. There is scarcely any famous musical comedy actress who has not played Principal Boy in her youth and few famous comics who have not been notable dames.

The old Harlequinades, with Columbine, Harlequin and the clowns, are dying out, but no modern pantomime can get away without a transformation scene, usually a glitter of silver and gold, which surrounds the wedding of the hero and heroine. Virtue is always rewarded and usually the reward comes from some supernatural power, such as the fairy queen, or Dick Whittington's famous cat, or Aladdin's magic lamp. Conclusions are always satisfactory — no child would be prepared to accept anything else.

The West End is, as always, the chief centre of entertainment at this time of the year, but the average child is not unduly worried as to whether the theatre to which he is taken is fashionable or not. Most of these are just as pleased to see "Aladdin" at the Chelsea Palace, where Violet Pretty is principal boy, or "Humpty Dumpty," with Lauri Lupino Lane, at the Streatham Hill Theatre. The fashion for going further afield has been set this year by the fact that Prince William was taken by his parents, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, to Wembley on his 13th birthday to see "Aladdin on Ice." After that, no small boy at even the most expensive public school need fear to admit that this year he was taken to an entertainment in the suburbs.

The pantomime form, more than any other, lends itself to being guyed and the small theatres, usually the homes of "little reviews," adapt their wit and satire to pantomime of a sort. At the Watergate there is "Arabian Nightmare," "a pantomime for parents," which takes some unkind shots at certain famous literary figures. There is Dame Sitt-Baddeley who goes commercial as a Hollywood scripts writer, "She" (played of course by a male) reads out a song which is a scandalous version of T.S. Eliot's "Under the Bamboo Tree" and proves one of the funniest things in the show. Other amusing characters are Lord Nuffink who, after the failure of Persian oil, is reduced to selling dirty postcards, and the Fairy Slinka Belle who makes the most of her song "There are Men at the Bottom of my Garden," while the Eastern atmosphere is supplied by such numbers as the Yashmak song-and-dance act and characters like Salami and Ali-Barbare-Bop. An equally entertaining "grown up" pantomime is being given at the Players' Theatre.

At this time of the year, books are more often than not, for the children. So many excellent stories dealing with school life, adventure, animals, space travel, and other matters of interest to the youthful mind, have poured from the presses during the last few months that one would be at a loss to pick out one or two more worthy of review than the rest. Enough to say that the shops are crowded with gift books for children, while the novel and heavier matter tend to languish. So far as major works are concerned, we must call it a day.

Literary Centenaries of 1955

1455 *Johann Reuchlin born*

★

1555 *François de Malherbe born*

★

1655 *Cyrano de Bergerac died*

★

1755 *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary published*
Edinburgh Review founded
Montesquieu died
Brillat-Savarin born

★

1855 *Adam Mickiewicz died*
Soeren Kierkegaard died
Charlotte Bronte died
Emile Verhaeren born

★

1855 *First published: Tennyson's "Maud," Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" Longfellow's "Hiawatha," Trollope's "The Warden."*

(From "The Times")

SELECTED FICTION

THE WORLD IN THE EVENING. By Christopher Isherwood.—Random House, New York.—301 pp. $3.50.

The first novel that Mr. Isherwood has written for nine years is technically brilliant, easy to read even though highbrow, clever and witty—but somehow lacking in substance, in backbone, even as is the hero. Possibly it is this which makes the reader uneasy after having been delighted and hopeful for the first chapters.

He is a young man, "filthily rich," brought up as a Quaker but having left the fold. After the break-up of his second marriage, a Riviera-Hollywood affair almost unbelievably true to type, the young man accidental-done-a-purpose, as Kipling's Stalky used to say, walks into a truck, breaks his leg, and finds his better self—so we are told — in re-reading his first wife's letters to a friend while he is laid up. She was a famous novelist and in the years of their marriage, the only time when his life seemed to have some purpose, he was a better man in spite of aberrations of all sorts.

We fail to see how his regeneration has been brought about. We even suspect a sort of hoax. But we have been intrigued and very well entertained for several hours which, after all, is something.

THE DOLLMAKER. By Harriette Arnow. — Macmillan, New York. 549 pp., $5.

This to me is without question the most beautiful, the most perfect novel that I read in 1954. Yet it took me a week to finish, because it is so heartbreakingly sad that again and again I laid it down, thinking: I will not burden myself with Gertie's troubles, too. Haven't I enough of my own? Both the attempt to get shut of it and the compulsion to take it up again show the quality of the book. It is life itself, inescapable, grandiose, tragic.

Briefly, it is the story of a woman from the wilds of Kentucky, a share-cropping farmer with a "tinkering" husband, a man in love with machinery and with little heart for the soil, with five children and sick and aged parents. At the moment when a farm of her own is within her grasp — her dream since she began to dream — she is induced by her mother to follow her conscripted husband to wartime Detroit. Untaught, she is a woodcarver by natural bent, "whittling" as other women knit, in every spare moment. She takes a block of seasoned cherry wood with her to the city, a symbol of her aspirations, which she means to carve into a head. In the squalor and unloveliness of the crowded slummy housing project, this block of wood is a sort of refuge to her and her fanciful little Cassie, her mother's true daughter.

In Detroit, she learns a new word — to adjust. But neither she nor Ruben, her eldest, a farmer born, nor little Cassie, can adjust themselves. And the other children get adjusted too well. The book ends with the cherry block which is almost finished being split up, to be made into little dolls that bring money. For the father and breadwinner is on strike.

It is impossible to convey in so short a review the beauty and rightness of the design and the narrative, the fateful logic of the tragic happening, the tapestry richness of the people and problems depicted, the poignancy of the descriptions. To this reader, the delicacy with which sex and violence are touched upon, in contrast to modern usage, is an added attraction.

PAULA ARNOLD

MEXICAN MUSIC

MUSIC IN MEXICO. By Robert Stevenson. — Crowell, New York. 300 pp., $5.00.

The first complete history of Mexican music will be an exciting study for those interested in the growth of one branch of a particularly colourful culture. Dr. Stevenson has spent several years in Mexico and held a grant from the Mexican Government for the purpose of preparing this book.

Starting with the early aboriginal period, the author leads us through five extensive chapters to the "Fulfilment of the Twentieth Century." In addition to factual history, his critical valuations enable the reader to grasp the logic behind rapidly changing currents. He outlines the reasons for the return to the use of indigenous material after the deviations occurring during the Conquest period as well as during the "operatic" 19th century. "Expressing what is profoundest and deepest in the Mexican soul," in the words of Carlos Chavez, "the musical life of the aborigines constitutes the most important stage in the history of Mexican music."

Those of us who had the opportunity of listening to records released on the occasion of a festival of Mexican music in May 1940 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and the many who attended the Israel premiere of "Sinfonia India" by Chavez (Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Leonard Bernstein), have wished for a long time to learn more about the music of the Mexican people. This wish is now fulfilled with Dr. Stevenson's survey, a reference book as indispensable as it is readable and entertaining.

Numerous examples of music, quotations from ancient manuscripts, and a detailed bibliography add to the scholarly value of this work. *Y. ZARAI*

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★

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- It presents the tough, courageous agents, engaged in their lethal game of hide-and-seek with British authorities and waging with them a propaganda battle for the goodwill of the world which ultimately they won.
- THE SECRET ROADS is gripping, exciting, almost unbelievable — but true, a fact of the history of our time. No one can fail to be excited by the evidence the book gives that the courage and devoted altruism of a handful of men and women can still, in our day, prevail against overwhelming odds.

By special arrangement with the authors this dramatic description will be serialised in THE JERUSALEM POST in six instalments, beginning next Friday January 21.

Order your copy now!

Readers' Letters

AN ANONYMOUS AUTHOR

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue last Friday I read the book review by Mr. Philip Gillon, this time devoted to books about Africa.

I learned that Oden Becker's "Report on Africa" is "a conventional, slick reporting job".....and Richard Wright's "Black Power" is "a dull, over-written description.....," but the best book on Africa is still a novel, called "Frail Barrier," available as a Signet Pocket Book, and unfortunately "the name of the author escapes me."

May I add that I wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Gillon's opinion: "Frail Barrier" is really a very fascinating, vivid book, and a good, entertaining novel on the colour bar problems, in favour of the natives — and, in addition to the Signet Pocket Books, it was published also by Hutchinson & Co., London, New York, Toronto, Melbourne, Sidney and Capetown, 1952.

And may I help the writer of the "Bookshops" column to remember the name of the author, which has escaped him? "Frail Barrier" is by — Philip Gillon.

Yours, etc.,
E. D. RAMATI

Ashkelon, January 7, 1955.

Life and Letters

"Books for Israel"

The week beginning January 10 was Jewish Book Week in London. "Books for Israel Gift Tokens," a series of International Book Tokens, enable people in Israel to buy books of their own choice from their nearest bookseller. The address of the organisation is: International Book Trade Clearing House, 30 Old Brompton Rd., London S.W.7.

Boom in British Books

British publishers issued during 1954 a total of 19,168 titles, of which 5,946 were reprints or new editions. Both figures are the highest on record. The greatest increases occurred in sales of children's and educational books.

Works in Sanskrit

Popular interest in Sanskrit has been revived in India through the work of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute in Poona. At a recent function, President Prasad praised the Institute for having completed the publication of "mahabharat" and inaugurated a critical edition of "Harivansa." Referring to the edition of the "Mahabharata," the President said, according to "India News," that it had perhaps inspired a larger number of poets, playwrights and writers than any other single work.

CHESS

Problem No. 883
H. Gottman, Minneapolis
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White Mates in Two

Problem No. 884
Ezzi Gessil, Tel Aviv
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White Mates in Three

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 880 (Fogelman): 1.Kt3:c5 Kt:f6 2.Kt:f3c; 1.—Qb5 2.Rb6c Set: 1.—Kt:f5 2.Kt:f3c; 1.—f:e6 2.Kt:e5c. Rochlis theme well presented.

Problem No. 882 (Ruppin): 1.Kb5! — Bc:e3 (a); 1.—Kb6 2.Rb8c; 1.—Rb6 (c4, b5) (f6) 2.Re5 (f6) mate.

ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP 5715
Game No. 473.

White: Shayevich Black: Fulg!
(Tel Aviv, 27.12.1954)

1.e4 e5; 2.Kf3 d6; 3.Bc4 Bg4; 4.d3 c6; 5.h3 h5; 6.Kh2 Kt:f3; 7.Q:f3 Kbd7; 8.Kt5 (an important move preparing Bc6 as well as an attack by f4, g4) 0-0; 9.Bc6 a5 (threatens to win a pawn by b5 and b4); 10.a3 Kt:c6; 11.Q:a5 (tempting the pawns of the "g" file) Rg8; 12.Re1 Bh6; 13.f4 Kt:e5!; 14.f:e5 Kt5; 15.Kt:f7+ (the beginning of a simple and fine combination) R:f7; Kt:e5 (d7); Kt:d8; Kt:e5 (d7); Kt:d8; Kt:e5 (d7); Kt:d8

Win Her Heart
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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy with possibility of light showers in the North. Outlook for Shabbat: Partly cloudy.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Gone'on	—	—	—	—
Tiberias	16	3	20	10
Haifa Port	16	6	19	12
Natanya	14	6	20	11
Tel Aviv Kirya	16	6	21	10
Tel Aviv Port	16	11	19	13
Lydda Airport	13	4	20	10
Jerusalem	12	1	18	14
Beersheba	17	2	23	12
S dom	—	—	—	—
Eilat	24	9	28	20

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

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THE PRESIDENT is to open an information campaign organized by the National Council for the Prevention of Accidents with a broadcast over Kol Yisrael at 9.05 p.m. on Saturday. Mr. Ben-Zvi is Honorary President of the Council.

• • •

A TOTAL of IL.23,173,309 has been received to date by the President's Fund for the Flood Victims.

• • •

19 IMMIGRANTS arrived from Cochin yesterday via Cyprus by Sabena.

• • •

WATER WAS channelled into the giant Tekuma reservoir west of Beersheba for the first time yesterday. The water rose to a level of 1.40 metres. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. Naphtali, and Aluf Artzi, a director of Mekorot, visited the reservoir on the occasion.

• • •

MAPAI WON a majority of the seats in the elections to the Committee of the Jerusalem Transport Workers' Association, which took place on Wednesday. The results were: Mapai—6 seats; Mapam—2; Ahdut Ha'avoda—2; Ha'oved Hazioni—1. A total of 669 of the 848 members entitled to vote went to the polls.

• • •

"PORGY AND BESS," the opera by Gershwin, is to be performed by an 80-man Negro company for a week at Habimah Theatre, Tel Aviv. The company is to arrive on January 24. Mr. W. Roberts, the impresario, has announced. Their appearances here will be under the patronage of the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Lawson.

• • •

WIRELESS TELEPHONE service to the Virgin Islands will be opened on Sunday. The service will be available daily between 2 and 9 p.m., Israel time. A three minute call will cost IL.27,000 and the registration fee will be IL.1,350.

Mapai Alleges Interior Ministry Delays Reform

Criticism of the policy of the Ministry of Interior in connection with the coming municipal elections was voiced at a conference of Mapai representatives on Local Councils which met in Tel Aviv yesterday. Mrs. Golda Myerson, who heads the Mapai election machine, was present.

The principal demands were for the preparation of a uniform register for local and national elections, the fixing of a qualifying date which would enfranchise the maximum number of citizens, and the granting of approval of amalgamation between new immigrant quarters and the adjacent local authorities, which, it was alleged, were being held up for political reasons.

Mr. Abba Khousky, Mayor of Haifa, in opening the discussion, said that the Ministry of Interior's orders must be obeyed, even if one were opposed to them. But they could be contested by appropriate means.

It is understood that some of the matters discussed will be raised at Sunday's Cabinet meeting.

WEIZMANN WOOD IN ARGENTINA

The Argentine Government has decided to dedicate a wood in memory of former President Chaim Weizmann, the Foreign Ministry was notified yesterday by the Argentine Legation.

The decision was said to have been taken at the personal wish of President Peron in recognition of the intention of Argentine Jews to plant a wood in Israel named for President Peron.

President, P.M. Attend Opening Of Rambam Year Exhibition

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The exhibition of the lifework of the Rambam (Maimonides) opened last night at the Rav Kook Institute in Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem, on the 750th anniversary of his death.

Standing below a gigantic portrait of the Rambam, Rabbi Y. L. Maimon welcomed the audience, which included members of the diplomatic corps and numerous rabbis from both here and abroad as well as Christian clergymen and scholars.

President Itzhak Ben-Zvi stressed the Rambam's love for the land of Israel and his mastery of the Hebrew language, unparalleled since the days of the Bible.

The spiritual greatness of the Rambam was extolled by the Chief Rabbi, Isaac Halevy Herzog. Some of Rambam's scientific theories, particularly where he leans on Aristotle, may be outdated, he declared, but where he draws from his own spirit he remains the giant, unsurpassed since his own lifetime. "I hope and pray," the Chief Rabbi said, "that a second Rambam will rise up in our times, which mark the beginning of our redemption to guide the perplexed of our own people and of the entire world."

The Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Moshe Shapiro, spoke of the great reverence the Jewish people had always borne for the Rambam, whom they called the Second Moses.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, co-Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive speaking "as a Jew from the Diaspora," said that the celebration of Rambam Year, emanating from Israel and followed up all over the Diaspora, marks the spiritual leadership of Israel.

Mr. Yitzhak Raphael, M.K., director of the Rav Kook Institute, outlined the Institute's five-year project of publishing all the works of the Rambam. The Declaration opening the Year was read by Dr. M. E. Cohane, Director General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

Prime Minister Moshe Sharett, before leading the guests into the exhibition hall, described how impressed he was, 33 years ago, when he saw a responsa of the Rambam, jotted down in his own handwriting in Arabic with Hebrew characters.

The exhibition displays the religious-legal, philosophical and medical books of the Rambam in hundreds of manuscripts and printed editions, as well as a selection of the tremendous literature written on his life and work by Jews and Gentiles throughout the centuries.

The Chief Rabbi has asked all rabbis to devote sermons to the Rambam this Shabbat. He himself will speak in Jerusalem's Yeshurun Synagogue. In Tel Aviv, Chief Rabbi Unterman will preach at the Great Synagogue and Chief Rabbi Toledano at the Ohel Moed Synagogue.

State's Lawyers Threaten Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

State-employed advocates are to call a three-day strike if their demands for salaries comparable to those granted last year to magistrates and judges are not met by February 14, the State-Employed Lawyers Association wrote yesterday to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the Association announced. Their stand was explained to the Press by Mr. Colin Gluckman, State Attorney, Messrs. Ezra Hedaya, Uriel Gorney and Leonard Rabinowitz, District Attorneys for Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa respectively, and Mr. Arye Kamaz, Deputy District Attorney in Jerusalem.

If their salary demands are not met by that date, the Association is to wait four weeks and then instruct its members to cease all overtime work, as they are not compensated for it. The Association is also to bring to public notice what was termed a "hidden" Government decision to give Income Tax officials IL.50 to IL.80 a month overtime pay.

It was stressed that the increase in salaries given to magistrates and judges a year ago had created the anomaly that the State Attorney earned less than a magistrate — IL.370 as compared with IL.428. Demands to correct this situation were tabled nine months ago.

Medicos Break From Students Union

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hebrew University medical students decided late on Wednesday night to quit the Students' Union in protest against its "party key" methods. They will set up an independent medical students' society. The announcement was made yesterday in Jerusalem by Mr. Nahum Ben-Hor, Chairman of the new Society; Mr. Ami Brazilay, secretary; and Messrs. Uri Wexler and Uri Leibowitz, members of its Committee.

The decision to leave the Union had the full support of all students of the three upper classes and the majority of the lower three, they said. They pointed out that the new Society would elect its representatives by "personal elections" and that it would act solely to advance the interests of all students without recourse to political favours.

They declared that their stand had the tacit support of all science students who had already shown an interest in seceding from the Students Union and forming an independent, non-party group.

Regarding the threat by the Students Union to deprive them of living quarters and to bar them from the Students' restaurant as of next Tuesday, they pointed out that the restaurant was not the property of the Union.

LICENCES FOR SCRIP HELD UP

The Ministry of Finance has not approved any import licences to Scrip companies since publication of circular 23/54 of December 14, last, a Ministry spokesman has announced.

Those companies which received licences before the circular was published — the validity of which has not yet expired — will be able to obtain goods under these permits without having to pay the advance of $1 per kilogramme prescribed in the notice.

Ten tons of food which were released during the past few days had been imported under licences granted before issue of the circular.

When Dr. H. Posner took over the Department controlling the Scrip companies several months ago, one of the first things he noticed was that monies due to the Treasury from Scrip transactions were being used for the purchase of further goods by the companies. *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

Mr. C. Rens, of the Service to Israel Co., arrived yesterday to take part in the forthcoming talks between the Scrip shops and the Government.

Tax Office Wins Appeal On 50% Maximum

The Supreme Court yesterday reversed the Jerusalem District Court decision in the Kronguld income tax case and ruled that the 7½ per cent tax which the Government had levied for the benefit of local authorities was not included in the 50 per cent maximum limitation on income tax.

Therefore, even if a taxpayer's tax amounted to 50 per cent before the 7½ per cent levy was charged, he would have to pay more than 50 per cent.

The Court also ruled that the 50 per cent rule applied to taxable income, rather than gross income. Thus, only after all deductions were subtracted from gross income would the 50 per cent rule come into play.

The Court was composed of Justices Cheshin, Silberg, and Witkon. *(Itim.)*

(A fuller discussion of this case will appear in *The Jerusalem Post* Law Report.)

Maximum Fine Imposed For Evading Service

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — For attempting to evade military service by falsely stating that she was Orthodox, Menira Menashe 24, of Beersheba, was ordered to pay the maximum fine — IL.450 — by Magistrate Zion Aluf here today. After she had been granted exemption, the girl was seen riding on the Sabbath and witnesses declared that she had performed paid work on Saturdays.

A military police escort awaited her as she left the Court.

SWISS MINISTER ADDRESSES ROTARY

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — While the Swiss is proud of the solidity of his tradition, and the Israeli is full of hope and effervescent activity, what is common to both is their firm belief in democratic values, Dr. F. Hegg, the Swiss Minister, said at the weekly Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary luncheon here today. He was initiated as an honorary member of the club by Mr. W. Aron, its president.

The raison d'etre of the great democracies, the Minister said, is to defend great ideals, while the small democracy, like the Greek polis, strives to be a place where a man can feel himself a citizen in the fullest meaning of the word.

EDEN IMPRESSED BY WHAT HE SAW

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Leaving Israel after a five-day visit Mr. John Eden, British M.P., said today that what he had seen surpassed anything described by other British M.P.'s who had visited this country before. From the moment he arrived he had felt the spirit of initiative which permeated Israelis, Mr. Eden added that he was going to visit other Middle Eastern countries to obtain a clear view of the situation. He left by El Al for London. Also aboard the plane was Mr. James Griffiths, Labour M.P. who had been here for a two-day visit. *(Itim.)*

Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P., crossed into the Old City yesterday afternoon after a 10-day visit to Israel. After touring the Holy Places, she went to Amman where she was received by members of the Jordan Cabinet.

AN IL.100 FINE was imposed by the Petah Tikva Magistrate yesterday on Israel Aufbruch, 43, for visiting Germany in contravention of the provisions of his passport.

Myerson Warns Of Settlement Neglect

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A call to the youth of the towns to join the new immigrants in going out to the vast empty spaces of the country was made here tonight by Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, addressing the 33rd anniversary meeting of the Jewish National Fund at Habimah Hall.

Herzl Year and the jubilee of the Second Aliya were also commemorated at the packed gathering.

Mrs. Myerson warned of the danger of the Jewish people themselves adding another barrier to those of our natural frontiers — a barrier against the ideal of settlement. For the pioneers of the Second Aliya there had been no alternative but to settle the desert area. It was still the same today, but at least we had the help of tools and experience which the gallant early pioneers lacked.

The most important task facing the Jewish people today was to follow the example of the pioneering generations of the past and extend the frontiers of the State by settlement, — the only practical way of doing this.

Mr. A. Hisahel, chairman of the National Committee of the Keren Kayemet, revealed that there were now 67,800 families in 365 villages on J.N.F. land.

69th Hashomer Hatzair Kibbutz Established

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — A new kibbutz was born today. It is Hahorshim, the 69th of Hashomer Hatzair and the 19th to be founded by Israel members of the movement. It is established on 3,000 dunams of land in the central Sharon near the Yemenite moshav of Yarhiv. A supplementary building allowance has been granted in addition to the settlement budget of IL.150,000.

Members of the youth group which forms the nucleus of the new kibbutz were drawn from villages and towns and received their training at Gazit in the Jezreel Valley.

Among those who attended the ceremony today were Mr. A. Harzfeld, M.K., and Mr. W. Ya'ari, M.K., as well as representatives of the Histadrut, the Jewish Agency and the secretariat of the national organization of Hashomer Hatzair kibbutzim.

BEIT USSISHKIN IN DAN

A ceremony marking the formal opening in Kibbutz Dan of Beit Ussishkin, which will house an institute for the study of flora and fauna of the Huleh region, was held yesterday afternoon in the kibbutz in the presence of Government representatives, members of the Ussishkin family, representatives of the Jewish Agency and various scientific institutions.

Mr. Yosef Weitz, of the Jewish Agency Directorate, and Professor Shimon Bodenheimer, of the Hebrew University, were among the speakers.

Judge Asks for Peace Near Children's Club

Both sides in the controversy over the Children's Club near Mish Shearim in Jerusalem were appealed to yesterday by Magistrate Y. Basak to do their share to bring peace to the district. He noted that the problem of the club had been occupying the court day after day.

Judge Basak ordered the release on bond of four persons whose detention for seven days was requested by the police on suspicion of having attacked and insulted the police during a demonstration outside the club on Monday. The Magistrate explained that no reasonable explanation had been offered of how their release would interfere with the police investigation.

The attorneys for three of the accused, Messrs. S. Tal and S. Tamir, complained that they had been arrested at three o'clock in the morning, that their "most elementary needs" had not been satisfied while in jail, and that they had been detained for eight hours without any legal basis.

The fourth accused, in reply to the judge's question, said that all he had wanted was permission to go to the prison lavatory when he needed to.

The detention of Rabbi Amram Blau and four other persons who were arrested for unlawful assembly near the club, was extended for seven more days yesterday by Magistrate M. Halmowitz. This was after Police Officer Y. Ebel stated that it would be dangerous to release them since they had declared that they would continue to demonstrate against the club until it was closed down. *(Itim.)*

Jordanian Brought Over For Medical Care

A 33-year-old Jordan woman suffering from infantile paralysis was admitted to Sha'arei Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem yesterday after the Jordan authorities had requested permission to send her here for treatment.

An Israel doctor was sent to examine the woman and his recommendation that she be transferred to the isolation ward of Sha'arei Zedek was accepted by the Israel authorities. The doctor brought her to the New City via Mandelbaum Gate. *(Itim.)*

RAMAT GAN VETERANS OPEN NEW QUARTER

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — Following the recent completion of some 150 dwelling units, the Ramat Gan Veterans' quarter was officially opened here today in the presence of Mayor Avraham Krinitzi and Dr. Y. Feurder, M.K., Managing Director of Rassco.

The new quarter, built by the company on an area of 225 dunams, is made up of two-family houses and bettihtzer containing from four to 12 flats. Building costs were IL.800,000, which brings total Rassco investment in the Ramat Gan area up to almost IL.6m. Dr. Feurder said. Of this, IL.4.6m. were spent on 800 housing units in Ramat Gan.

Nine Sheikhs to Head Beduin Tribal Courts

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Nine Beduin tribal judges were installed at a ceremony in the Military Governor's office here today. Certificates of appointment were presented on behalf of the Minister of Justice by the District Officer, Mr. Y. Hardimon.

Three tribal courts, each consisting of three of the judges, will deal according to Beduin tribal law with cases not covered by the civil or criminal codes. They will have the authority to impose sentences up to three months in prison or a IL.50 fine or both.

The tribal courts established during the Mandate were closed when the State was established because there was no provision for them in Israel Law. Now the Law has been modified to enable their resumption.

Present at the ceremony were the Military Governor, Brig. Aluf Y. Yerdin, the Assistant Director of the Military Government Department of the Defence Ministry, Mr. K. Kalish, and Assistant Superintendent of Police, H. Tabori.

The new judges are Sheikhs Suliman el-Hussein Ahmed el-Assam, Ouda el-Abu Monamr, Ouad Abu Rizqik, Mansur Mohammed el-Sana, Said Salem Abu Rebija, Djaber Ali Sarhan Musa el-Azuna and Ali Abu Krenat. Sheikh Ali thanked the authorities on behalf of his colleagues.

Order Nisi Granted In Ein Harod Dispute

The High Court yesterday granted an order *nisi* at the request of the Kibbutz Hameuhad faction in Ein Harod against the Minister of Defence, the Northern District Town Planning Committee and the Gilboa Local Town Planning Committee in connection with the approval of the building plan for Kumi Hill in the kibbutz area, submitted by the Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim faction.

When the split took place in the kibbutz between the adherents of the two rival movements, the hill was not partitioned and each of the factions submitted building plans to the Town Planning Committee.

The Kibbutz Hameuhad faction, represented by Mr. E. Mack, contends that its plans were submitted first, and that priority was illegally allocated to those of the rival faction.

The Court consisted of Acting President Cheshin and Justices Silberg and Witkon.

Field Confirms Asking Asylum in Hungary

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. Minister in Budapest has received a letter "purporting to be from Mr. Noel Field" confirming that the American and his wife had requested asylum in Hungary, the State Department announced yesterday.

The Fields were released last November 27 after five years in a Hungarian jail on charges of being American spies.

Mr. Henry Suydam, State Department press officer, said that the letter to Mr. Christian Ravndal, U.S. Minister in Budapest, confirmed press and radio reports that Noel Field and his wife Herta had requested and been granted political asylum.

Mr. Suydam added that American officials still did not know where the Fields were.

MAGEN DAVID ADOM GETS 4 AMBULANCES

NEW YORK, Thursday (JNA). — Mr. Sam Katz of New Orleans has purchased four ambulances from U.S. Government surplus stocks to be sent to Israel as a gift to the Magen David Adom. They will be shipped in an Israel freighter due to call at New Orleans shortly.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat., January 15, 1955
ARMON Tel. 4045
THE MOON IS BLUE
William Holden — David Niven, Maggie McNamara
HE DOB Tel. 2021
Sat., Sun., & Mon.
THE CLOWN
Red Skelton — Jane Greer
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.
IT STARTED WITH EVE
Deanna Durbin — Robert Cummings — Charles Laughton
ORLY Central Carmel Tel. 81251
THE FOUR POSTER
Rex Harrison — Lilli Palmer
2 Perfs. nightly at 8.45 & 9.50
ORION Tel. 6810
MANEKA
The new Russian talking film in Agfacolor
ATHON Tel. 2021
Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy in
THE BAINS CAME
PEER Tel. 2220
Carmen Sevilla—Luis Mariano
in the great musical hit
VIOLETTES IMPERIALES
in glorious colour
Saturday, Jan. 15, three performances: 1.30, 7, 9 p.m.
GAL OR Tel. 6161
Premiere:
Israel Premiere
SUDDEN FEAR
Joseph Cotten — Theresa Wright
Matinees:
Fri., Sun., Mon.
BLACK MAGIC
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
PIT-FALL
MORIAH Tel. 21477
YOUNG BESS
by Margaret Irwin in Technicolor
Jean Simmons — Deborah Kerr, Stewart Granger
MAY Tel. 2025
2nd Week
Israel Premiere
THE FUGITIVE
Rich Boyer — Mel Welch
Based on the book by Harvey Breit
ANTHEDRASTHE Tel. 2020
CHEMACOLOR
HERO OF THE KHYBER RIFLES
Technicolor
Tyrone Power — Terry Moore
ORAN Tel. 6017
3rd Week
HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN
DANNY KAYE
and the prima ballerina
Jeanmaire
SONDHEIM in Technicolor
Times of performances:
Thurs. 3.45 p.m.
Fri. 2.45 p.m.

Serlin Clashes With Kupat Holim Chief During Hospital Tour

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA, Thursday. — While emphasizing the imperative need for a coordinated health service, both the Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Serlin, and the Treasurer of Kupat Holim, Mr. M. Scroka made it clear during a tour of the Kupat Holim Hospital here that the authorities concerned were far from full agreement on basic policy. Mr. Serlin contended that the Sick Fund pursued its own way without regard to national needs. "I want a national health scheme, not a governmental one," the Minister explained, adding that the Sick Fund had extended its "empire" to the detriment of medical standards, particularly in immigrant villages.

It cannot be said that rural and urban members of the Sick Fund enjoy equal facilities (as Mr. Soroka maintained) while the new settlements are so badly cared for.

"I will not agree, nor will the Cabinet agree, to underwrite 10 per cent of Kupat Holim's budget without some measure of control on the way this money is spent."

A member of a kibbutz in the Jezreel Valley has the distinction of being photographed with a Cabinet Minister when he was only five minutes old. Mr. Serlin and the press photographer somehow found themselves in the ward reserved for incubator babies, to the surprise of a nurse who was giving oxygen to a mite of 930 grammes. Afula Hospital is unique in its special department for premature children.

the Minister declared, replying to Mr. Soroka's request for Government help. Mr. Serlin regretted that Kupat Holim had not seen fit to consult the Ministry before announcing its five-year development plan. Indirectly, the Government is diverting huge sums to Kupat Holim, through the employer's tax paid for Civil Servants and by reducing hospitalization fees for Sick Fund members in State institutions.

Mr. Soroka contested both these assertions, saying that, on the contrary, Kupat Holim relieved the nation of an enormous burden by providing a medical network which the Government could not possibly have supplied. He blamed the Government for never seriously attempting to formulate a public health policy.

Mr. Serlin and key-men in the Ministry walked round the fine new wing of Afula Hospital, admiring the spacious, ultra-modern wards. With the addition of 46 beds for internal cases, the hospital now has 110 beds. To overcome the difficulty of getting good medical personnel, the hospital is now building eight bungalows for renting to staff. Each one cost Kupat Holim IL.8,000.

The nurses' school, which now has 60 pupils, is to take in 30 more. The nurses board in bungalows surrounded by spacious lawns.

About five Arab mothers a month give birth in the 42-bed maternity ward. Few Arab patients use the hospital which is theoretically available to Kupat Holim members in the Little Triangle, and Arab villages in Galilee. The main reason is the lack of rural clinics and physicians who can refer patients to hospital.

Coordination Needed In Medicine—Kark

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"The lack of coordination between health services even in the cities, is the outstanding feature of the medical scene in Israel," Dr. Sidney Kark, of the University of Natal, South Africa, said yesterday in Jerusalem. Dr. Kark is revisiting Israel after a year spent here in 1949 in helping to establish the Community Health Centre in Kiryat Yovel (Beit Mazmil), near Jerusalem.

The centre now caters to 5,000 persons, and will service some 7,500 by the end of this year. Eventually it will meet the needs of 10,000 persons.

The second outstanding feature of the local scene was the "extremely limited development of medical services in rural areas," Dr. Kark told a press conference.

He was greatly surprised at the lack of health services on the municipal or district level, pointing out that even Tel Aviv did not have any such service, while "Jerusalem did not even have a health department." This absence of decentralization caused a lack of coordination to meet local needs, since the Ministry of Health could not work through local authorities.

Dr. Kark commented favourably on the "tremendous drive" to develop services in remote areas, but noted that this was not associated with rural health planning. If this were not remedied, residents of outlying districts would become, from the health view, second-class citizens.

The Kiryat Yovel Centre was important not only in laying the framework for integrated work on the family level, but also in providing full family care and preventive medicine, in encouraging close cooperation between Hadassah and the Ministry of Health, and in providing a first-class training ground for medical students and practitioners.

He hoped that similar services would be established throughout the country, and noted that one was soon to be in full operation in Ashkelon, while others were tentatively planned for Kiryat Shmoneh, in Upper Galilee, and at Baka el Garbiya and Tira, two Arab villages in the Little Triangle.

Dr. K. J. Mann, Director of Hadassah Medical Services, who introduced Dr. Kark, said that the Hebrew University Medical School, which had inaugurated a course in family health service last week was the second University in the world to do so, the first being the University of Natal.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
FROM SAT., Jan. 15
ALLENBY 2nd week
Jean Claude Pascal
LES ENFANTS DE L'AMOUR
Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
ARMON DAVID Tel. 20954
GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA in
A WOMAN FOR A NIGHT
with GINO CERVI
CHEN 2nd week
QUEEN OF SHEBA
with Gino Cervi, Leonora Ruffo
EDEN 2nd week
Sigrid GOEBRAN—Mary ALDEN
THE TANKS ARE COMING
ESTHER 3rd week
M.G.M.'s mighty drama of love and adventure
MOGAMBO
Directed by John Ford
Giant Technicolor Spectacle
MIGDALOR 6th week
GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA
VITTORIO DE SICA
Pasos, Amores & Fantasia
MOGRABI 4th week
CINEMASCOPE
Clifton Webb Jean Peters
THREE COINS IN THE FOUNTAIN
OPHIR
Fred Astaire — Cyd Charisse
THE BAND WAGON
M.G.M. Technicolor
ORION 5th week
Sat. 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
June Wyman in
"SO BIG"
SHEDEROTH 3rd week
Gary COOPER, Patricia NEAL
FOUNTAINHEAD
Ayn Rand's famous best-seller
TAMAR 2nd week
BURT LANCASTER
SHIRLEY BOOTH
Come Back, Little Sheba
A "Paramount" Picture
Continuous from 2.45 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.
No Reductions
TARON Israel Premiere
Jean Crawford, Michel Wilding
in a pleasant and romantic comedy with music and dancing
TORCH SONG
M.G.M. Technicolor
ZAMIR 34 Allenby Rd.
STALAG 17 (2nd week)
Saturday: 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. only.
From 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. without interruption: the musical picture on the life of Strauss:
"THE GREAT WALTZ"

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Cables in Brief

VENEREAL. — The U.S. Air Force, using the power of rockets, now can launch nineton jet fighters directly into the air from platforms mounted on trucks. These were called "the world's smallest airports."

STOCKS.—The New York stock market turned higher yesterday in a mild flurry of buying in early dealings. It followed two days of declining prices. The price changes today spread over a range between one and two points either way.

WATCH. — Soldiers with mine detectors searched for a tiny wrist watch today—one of the world's smallest—lost two days ago by Queen Elizabeth while out with her dogs on the royal estate at Sandringham, Norfolk. The watch was given to the Queen in 1938 by a former President of France, Mr. Albert Lebrun.

STRIKE. — More than 800 diamond cutters struck yesterday in Antwerp. They are seeking an increase in pay of 150 francs a week.

ENVOY. — China has appointed Mr. Liu Haiso as Ambassador to the S. let Union, Peking Radio announced yesterday.

ORCHESTRA
Only Piano Recitals
Aldo Ciccolini
TEL AVIV:
Tomorrow, Saturday, Jan. 15, 8.30 p.m.
"Ohel Shem" Hall.
HAIFA:
Thursday, Jan. 20, 9 p.m.
"Pa'er" Hall.
JERUSALEM:
Monday, Jan. 24, 9 p.m.
Y.M.C.A. Hall.
TICKETS:
TEL AVIV:
today at the Orchestra's office, 56 Allenby Rd., 11-1 and tomorrow night at the box office.
HAIFA:
Ginzburg's office, 29 Reh. Herzl.
JERUSALEM:
as from today — at Cahana's office, Zion Square.

AVOYA
JAFFA: Bustrus St. opp. The Clock
After all this is the only place for real Oriental food.
THE BEST PIPING HOT SHASHLIK
Late hours nightly
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TEL AVIV - JAFFA MUNICIPALITY
MANAGEMENT OF "ADLOYADA"
January 12, 1955.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 9.30; weekdays at 3.30 — 6.30 — 9.30 p.m.
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Friday, January 14, 1955
Sivat 10, 5715, Jumada al-Ula 11, 1374

'A Life of Silent Heroism'

At 80, Dr. Albert Schweitzer Is Symbol of Humanitarianism

By Dr. ANNA WILDHAGEN

The author of this article was Albert Schweitzer's medical assistant in Lambarene for many years. Settled in Israel since 1949, she met Dr. Schweitzer again in Oslo last year.

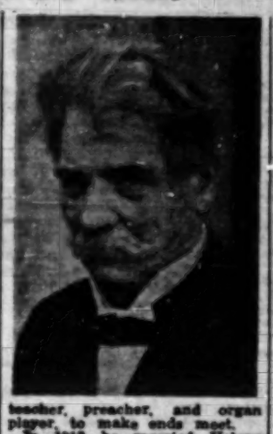
TODAY the 80th birthday of Dr. Albert Schweitzer is being celebrated in the village of Lambarene in the heart of French Equatorial Africa, where for the past 40 years the good doctor has lived and worked as healer and philosopher.

After having studied theology and philosophy and music at the Universities of Strasbourg, Paris, and Berlin, Schweitzer became a preacher at the age of 24 and, three years later, a professor at Strasbourg University. Thus, he divided his activities between his duties as preacher and academic lecturer, and his passion for Bach and the organ. In all these spheres he won increasing fame, and his outstanding personality became the centre of an ever-growing circle of devoted friends and admiring students and disciples. Albert Schweitzer seemed to be launched on a highly successful and satisfactory career, giving full scope to his rare and varied gifts.

Suddenly, at 30, he threw away everything and started upon a new life. Abrupt as the change seemed to be, it corresponded to a detailed plan worked out by Schweitzer long before, though never revealed even to his most intimate friends. For, at the age of 21, Schweitzer had become convinced that fate had privileged him, and that his good fortunes placed upon him the moral obligation to help his less fortunate fellow men, especially those suffering in body and mind. Thus he resolved that up to the age of 30 he would devote himself to studies in art and science, but that after that age he would dedicate the rest of his life to the service of suffering mankind. Having abandoned his academic career, he tried to find work in a prison or an orphanage. But German bureaucracy could not satisfy so independent a spirit. An individualist with somewhat dictatorial leanings where the organization of his work was concerned, he had no intention of orientating his charitable activities according to the concepts of an unimaginative and pedantic officialdom.

The Turning Point

At this psychological moment, he learned of the lack of doctors in the disease-ridden vastnesses of the French Congo, and decided to go there, where his work would not only be needed but also would be — so he hoped — unfettered by official red tape. So Albert Schweitzer studied medicine for seven years, specializing in surgery and the treatment of tropical diseases, working at the same time as



teacher, preacher, and organ player, to make ends meet.

In 1912, he married Helene Bresslau, daughter of a Jewish friend who was a history professor at Strasbourg University. The next year, the couple set out for Lambarene, a village in the province of Gaboun in French Equatorial Africa, to start his medical work. Neither the State, nor any mission society or scientific organization, subsidized his work. As the "man of individual action," as he liked to call himself, he sank every penny of his private fortune in this venture, — the royalties from his books, the fees from his concerts, and all his savings.

Care For All

In later years Schweitzer's work was increasingly supported by friends and admirers. He won fame as doctor, philosopher, theologian, and musician; he was awarded the Goethe Prize, and is honorary doctor of several European and American universities. His is a life of silent heroism in the murderous equatorial climate of Lambarene.

All over the dark continent, Lambarene Hospital has become known as a refuge for the sick, black or white. Though working to the limit of human capacity, Schweitzer always finds time to listen to anybody who wishes to unburden his heart. Even sick or injured animals are often brought to Lambarene, and he always takes care of them himself. Orphaned young pelicans, a lame antelope, or a half-starved cat, are all nursed by him with the devotion of a Francis of Assisi.

The untiring worker can be seen in the operating theatre, building some addition to Lambarene's buildings, and as a gardener in the hospital's kitchen garden. And he still finds enough leisure to write philosophical works on "Culture and Ethics" and "Indian Mysticism." In addition, he answers in longhand every letter of the enormous correspondence which reaches him from all parts of the world. Every night he plays music by Bach, Widor, Cesar Franck and others, for his own relaxation and the delight of his assistants.

Dr. Schweitzer's life-work has gained world recognition — the most recent expression being the award in 1952 of the Nobel Peace Prize. He used the prize money to carry out a plan which he had already begun, the construction of a leper village in the neighbourhood of his hospital, which could now be expanded to house 300-400 lepers. Busy as he was in arranging the completion of the first houses of the village before the beginning of the rainy season, he was compelled to postpone his visit to Europe and consequently did not take part in the presentation ceremony until 1954.

On November 4 last year, he went to Norway and delivered a speech for Peace at Oslo University before the King and an audience of 900.

Dr. Schweitzer's popularity is one which few non-politicians have attained. He was ecstatically welcomed in Norway as the symbol of peace and humanitarianism. The Norwegian press organized a collection for the Jungle Hospital and within three days contributions amounting to 350,000 Kroner — more than double the value of the Nobel Prize — had been donated by the public. He is now back in Lambarene, still actively devoting himself to the practical application of his philosophy, "The Veneration of Life."

Dr. Schweitzer supervising the construction of new huts for lepers at Lambarene. Photos by author

THIS WEEK...

Security One of the five Israel soldiers captured by the Syrians last month committed suicide. The Mixed Armistice Commission censured Israel for penetrating Syrian territory and asked that the soldiers be treated as prisoners of war. The fortnightly convoy to Mt. Scopus went up after a week's delay resulting from a disagreement on inspection procedure, and the Prime Minister warned in the Knesset against "magnifying insignificant incidents."

Politics The Cabinet's decision on the IL.633m. budget for 1955-56 was put off until next week, as a coalition crisis loomed with General Zionist insistence on a IL.15.5m. cut. The establishment of a joint committee to discuss electoral reform was decided on by Mapai and the General Zionists, as Mr. David Ben-Gurion concluded his consultations with various party leaders, aiming at the creation of a national "pioneering front." Following Deputy Mayor Eliachar's resignation from duties delegated to him by Mayor Kariv, the Jerusalem General Zionists were reported to be seeking to depose the Mayor.

Communications The bus cooperatives called off their projected strike "in deference to the Public Committee" which had refused to investigate the transport situation under threat of such action. The Minister of Posts declared that a public committee would be consulted about the advisability of television and commercial broadcasts.

Visitors Following Mr. Richard Crossman's visit, Dr. Edith Summerskill and Mr. James M. Griffiths spent a week in Israel.

French Politics Suffer from Mendes-Bidault Feud

By ST. JOHN DONN-BYRNE

PARIS (OFNS). — RUNNING through all the tortuous political conflicts in the French Assembly is a particular personal antagonism between Premier Pierre Mendes-France and former Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

The Premier took over the Foreign Ministry himself on being raised to power and pledged himself to reach a settlement of the Indo-China war within a certain period. One result of his success was to make the previous Government look, at least, ineffective. M. Mendes-France has stated scathingly that M. Bidault was to blame for dragging on the Indo-China war for an unnecessary and tragic period of years. M. Bidault contends that the Premier, by precipitate action at Geneva, compromised the results of long, patient diplomacy which were about to lead to a far better agreement than that settled for. A sharp, personal bitterness is all too evident between the two men and it has certainly had its reflections in the voting on German rearmament.

Food for Ridicule

On a human level, both M. Mendes-France and M. Bidault have been badly served by colleagues who only wished them well. Some years ago, the late Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary in the Labour Government, was asked at a Press gathering what he thought of M. Bidault, then a newcomer to the larger international scene. With the best intentions, if unfortunate phrasing, the British Foreign Secretary described him as "a dear little man." The French cartoonists took up the description with delight and M. Bidault remains the *cher petit homme* to this day. Then, recently, Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, referred to M. Mendes-France enthusiastically as a "superman."

The Premier has since been depicted on the pages of the "Canard Enchaine," a Parisian humorous paper, and other journals given to political mockery, as the hero of the comic strip so titled. It will be a long time before M. Mendes-France lives down this well-meant description. The newspapers have also announced that a U.S. public opinion poll has named the French Premier "the man of the year." The cartoonists should have a splendid time with that, too.

Yesterday's Press

Budget Clash Claims Attention

ALL the major morning papers commented on the budget dispute between Mapai and the General Zionists. "Davar" (Histadrut) says that the reductions proposed by the right-wing party would affect even national security. Since the General Zionist Ministers have long since approved all the expenditure now under discussion, it does not seem logical for them to balk at the taxes required to finance it. The proposed reductions were suggested under pressure from certain vested interests, which have not hesitated to provoke a major crisis to attain their aim.

"Haboker" (General Zionist), on the other hand, writes that its party is not out to cut any vital services; the budget it proposes is only IL.10m. lower, yet would spare the country great harm. The paper also rejects the charge that the General Zionist members of the Government want higher budgets for their own Ministries.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) feels that the General Zionists' latest moves are suicidal. They could make a good issue out of the argument if they were able to show the public that there exists an alternative fiscal policy. They have none; no matter of principle is involved; and the whole, to-do concerns 2.5 per cent of the budget. This is not the first time that the party decided to make a stand at the wrong time and place.

End of Coalition Seen

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that the present coalition was conceived in instability and it is apparently to end its days in the same atmosphere. The real quarrel, moreover, is not about the budget but about electoral reform. The many compromises made by Mapai will prove of no avail, and it is going to lose the cooperation of its coalition partners. "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Avoda) reports that many General Zionist leaders now believe that the party should no longer favour the abolition of proportional representation, for it would diminish their influence.

Other topics include the Bat Galim affair ("Hatsofe"—World Mizrahi Union); and the breach in the principle of national unified education by the labour-sponsored "teachers movement" ("Zmanim"—Progressive).

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Haifa Art Notes

Paintings and Metal Reliefs

APART from the Bornfriend exhibition already reviewed, the Haifa Municipal Museum is now showing two other artists.

Melitta Shiffer is one Haifa artist who still remains loyal to Impressionism. Since all the pictures displayed (with the exception of the three gouaches) were done during a recent trip abroad, they are, in fact, sketches whose debt to impressionism depends on the quick optical grasp of the theme. Draughtsmanship is important, while the watercolours are often superimposed upon the contours. Her typical line is short, nervous and at times broken. You can even glimpse a drawn outline in the gouache "Ein Hod."

Several of these drawings and watercolours deserve fuller treatment like "Capri" (2) where the buildings so adequately complement the mountain ascent or in order better to emphasize a "Country House in France" between its two coulisses of trees. Above all, the fine "Interior" could certainly be transferred to oils for its harmonious relationship of motifs, window, standing lamp and table, and its air of complete detachment.

Aryeh Merzer

AS usual, the subjects of Aryeh Merzer's copper and silver repoussed work are based on Eastern European Jewish life and folklore, with a certain monotony among all these slightly sensuous, dreaming large-headed figures ("Water Carrier" or "The Musicians"). On the other hand, Merzer transcends, through his sense of composition, the customary nostalgia for the past.

To understand the artist's technical background, one must see his drawings, particularly that which became a detail of "Thou Shalt Not Kill" or the formal designs of "Pheasant" and "He Ran Like a Stag." If you examine "Nimrod" which combines both strength of form and ornamentalism, you will comprehend the training that went to the dynamic "Pandrel the Hero" or the quiet force of "The Shoemaker." In short you have the artistic discipline which Merzer imparts to what otherwise might have been purely illustrative. *H*

Dror in Tel Aviv

THE Chemerinsky Gallery is showing a collection of oils, gouaches and watercolours by Benjamin Dror, of Ayelet Hashahar. Dror is another semi-abstractionist who interprets the visible world in terms of colour. He plays large patches of colour against one another and out of these, shadowy forms emerge — head of a man — woman in a blue dress — a bowl of multi-coloured flowers.

It is a difficult task for the painter to make such works communicate something to the spectator, and unfortunately Mr. Dror's colour is neither emotionally expressive nor beautiful. Only occasionally, as in Oriental Melody (No. 21 — gouache), Etude (No. 24 — gouache), and in a couple of the watercolours, does he achieve a harmony which gives pleasure to the eye.

The few paintings executed in a naturalistic manner are no more than mediocre. *S.W.*

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Teibeh—Schooling, Smuggling, and Sweetmeats

By J. M. SHAFTESLEY

THE pupils of the Teibeh secondary school are going to the Hebrew University. We were the guests of one of the notables of this Moslem townlet on the edge of the Little Triangle.

Teibeh is a solid and clean-looking village, with hillocky streets, its typical square houses, built of stone, glowing pink and beige under the brilliant sun. Only a stone's throw away is the Jordan town of Tulkarm.

Mid-morning found us driving slowly up a steep village street to a handsome house, set on an eminence. Its front doorway, which was approached by a short flight of stone steps, led into a deceptively small-looking square hall, furnished in rather Western style, with a couch and chairs and table, a well-filled bookcase, some bric-à-brac dotted about, and oleographs on the wall, the whole uncannily reminiscent of an Edwardian parlour.

Our host, a thin, trim-looking man, in European clothes except for the spotless *kefiya* on his head, greeted us quietly and politely, and we sat around. An Oriental calm settled upon the room and conversation was slow.

Every half-hour, coffee was brought in, and each time the spice — just a touch of it — was of a different flavour. Our host himself unlocked a cupboard and withdrew from it a priceless treasure — a box of sweetmeats, which he offered round. His son did not take any, but the Arab guests (all men) who had now assembled, were most eager. It was explained to us that the sweets were locked away, so as to avoid temptation among the children. I suspect the word "children" covered a multitude of ages.

Arab dress was not very conspicuous among the guests, except for the usual headdress. But one man stood out in picturesqueness. He was a sheikh who, we were told, had been a friend of the Mufti of Jerusalem in the old days, but had since thrown in his lot with the Haganna. His waist was encircled by a cartridge belt, to which was attached a holster carrying a large-size revolver. A faint aura of the "bad lands," of the "Wild West," seemed to come in with him, and the effect was heightened when, unexpectedly, two Jews, each similarly armed, came in bidding us a gruff *Shalom*.

Our host impassively bade them enter, and join the party. In an aside, our friend offered the vague explanation that the two new-comers were of the romantic and adventurous tribe that made a living by conducting certain food-smuggling operations with acquaintances over the border. No one seemed at all surprised by their appearance.

Finally, we were ushered in for the meal. It began with the usual *hummus*, and progressed through various Arab delicacies to the meat course, which was composed not of a whole roast sheep, but of scores of roast pigeons and many larger fowl.

We ate perforce as we never thought we could eat, and I confess that in the effort to offer no shadow of insult to our hosts we felt fit to burst long before we finished the meal. There was — as it was a good Moslem house — nothing to drink with the meal but water, but the last dish (it should be understood that the word "dish" must always be thought of in the overwhelming plural) was a refreshing heap of huge lumps of even huger melons. We splashed into the melons like straws clutching at the opportunity to drown.

After the meal, we were taken to visit the school, the secondary school. A small building nearby was pointed out to us as the former girls' school, quite a progressive establishment, we thought, with all due respect to the generally inferior position of the female sex in Mohammedan life. But not progressive enough for Israel standards, said our friend; the authorities, he added, had threatened to close it altogether unless the villagers sent the girls also to the new co-educational school. The villagers, led by their enlightened head men, capitulated, and the school we visited taught both boys and girls. The headmaster took us proudly round this modern-looking school, introduced us to both men and women teachers, and we "sat in" for a time on an English class and a physics class.

Teibeh, as I have already said, is on the border. Who it was told us I cannot quite remember, but we were assured that each morning, deliberately unobserved by the guards on both sides, a number of children came over from Jordan to attend school, and in the afternoon back they went to their parents, still "unobserved."

I am not surprised that Teibeh's students are now to go to the Hebrew University. *(JCPNS)*

Readers' Letters

HELPFUL CIVIL SERVICE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We have grown too used to grumbling about our civil servants. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to express my deep appreciation to the staff of the Immigration Department and to the Income Tax Authorities of Tel Aviv. Owing to an emergency, I asked that a passport and exit visa be granted me as quickly as possible. Without any intervention, I received both within a couple of hours and was treated with the greatest amount of courtesy and helpfulness by everyone in both departments. Their attitude would have been outstanding even in a country with a long civil service tradition.

Yours, etc.,
JOSEPH NEIDERHOFFER
Tel Aviv.

DRILL JOINT VENTURE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In connection with the item in your paper today under the heading "Promising Gas Found Near Oil Drilling", we wish to point out that drilling work carried out near Be'eri is a joint venture of our company and Messrs. Lapidoth on a 50/50 basis, and not by Lapidoth alone as stated.

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PEN FRIENDS

Melvyn Horowitz, 889 Warren St., Albany, New York, U.S.A., 15 years of age, wants to correspond with a girl or with anyone interested in exchanging stamps.

Miss Mesody Benggio, 61 Irish Town, Gibraltar, is 23 years old, writes English and Spanish, intends to visit Israel next year, and wants to correspond with Israelis.

Mr. Alex Talbert, 11 Greenbank St., Ruthergien, Scotland, age 32, unmarried, an engineer who has also studied physiotherapy and chiropody, would like to correspond with an Israel physiotherapist in order to learn something about our hospital services.

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